The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Opinion of Lady Byron's Solicitors' on Mrs. Stowe's Article.

Another Speech by Prince Napoleon in the French Senate.

It is Pronounced "Scandalous" by his Opponents.

The London Times on the Burlingame Treaties.

Action in the Temperance Convention at Chicago.

ADOPTION OF A PLATFORM.

Formation of the National Temperance Party.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Stowe-Byron Article—Denial of its Authenticity by Lady Byron's Solicitors—The Boat Race—Thanks to the Thames Conservancy.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The solicitors of Lady BYRON's family have written a communication to the London journals, distinctly stating that the article of Mrs. STOWE, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, on the reason of the separation of Lord and Lady BYRON, is not a complete or authentic statement, and does not involve any direct evidence. Nothing is communicated but recollections of a conversation had thirteen years since, and impressions derived from manuscript read under great excitement. Without conceding that Mrs. STOWE's narrative contains a complete account of the relations between Lord and Lady BYRON, they protest against it as a gross breach of trust and confidence; as inconsistent with Mrs. STOWE's recommendations to Lady BYRON, and a violation of the express terms of her will. Lady BYRON's representatives and descendants absolutely disclaim all countenance of the article, which was published without their privity or consent.

The *News* thinks Mrs. STOWE's narrative does not contain the whole truth, but is probably true as far as it goes. It cannot see that she has done anything but make a fair and valuable contribution to the veracity and exactitude of history.

The Harvard and Oxford crews have united in a note to the Thames Conservancy, thanking them for their exertions in keeping a clear course.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—Cardinal CULLEN has issued a pastoral letter, forbidding parents to send their children to the national model schools on pain of deprivation of sacraments.

Mr. WILLAN, the bow oar of the Oxford crew, has written a letter to the London *Times*, explaining how the Oxfords beat the Harvards by only a length and three-quarters. He says that just before they (Oxfords) reached the ship at Mortlake they were four or five boat-lengths ahead, when a row boat in the stream caused them to lose a length for fear of fouling. In addition to this, having started a certain distance above the aqueduct at Putney, they expected to row only an equal distance above the ship at Mortlake; but having rowed that distance, and not reaching the judge, they thought that the placing of the flagboat had been forgotten, so they paddled on until they came in. The Harvard men all this time rowed with the same pluck and determination which they had showed through the previous part of the race, and gained considerably at the finish. Mr. WILLAN says the Oxford crew fully acquiesce in the decision of the judge.

The Harvard men have sailed on the steamer *City of Antwerp* for New-York. They dined yesterday with Mr. DUDLEY, the American Consul at Liverpool, and lunched with the INMANS before sailing.

The London Times on the Chinese Treaties.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The *Times* to-day says recent information of undoubted authenticity contradicts the late rumors that the American treaty with China had been rejected. Prince KUNG in no way repudiates the treaty. His delay in ratifying it is owing to his desire to first complete the negotiations with the European Powers. The *Times* adds: "Whether Mr. BURLINGAME is negotiating for the advantage of any particular Power or not is of no consequence if his negotiations have the effect of bringing China out of her isolation. The merits of the American treaty are unquestionable. The great point is that the Chinese should recognize their capability of being impersonated and be bound by agreements concluded in the names of their representatives. Had this treaty been rejected, it would appear that China had not learned the significance of her own decision to appoint ambassadors."

Demands of the Catholic Bishops—Funeral of a Fenian.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—The Roman Catholic Bishops have met here and adopted resolutions demanding an exclusive Catholic College, endowment by the State, the division of the property of royal and endowed schools, the alteration of Queen's Colleges to denominational institutions, and a general land bill for Ireland.

The funeral of the Fenian, DALTON, took place to-day at Glasnevin. A procession of about two hundred men, wearing green emblems, followed the remains to the cemetery.

FRANCE.

Further Discussion on the Senatus Consultum—Four Articles Adopted—Another Speech of Prince Napoleon—It is Called Scandalous—M. Magne's New Financial Scheme—The Empress in Paris To-day.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—In the Senate yesterday Prince NAPOLEON made another speech, wherein he gave utterance to very liberal views, calling for additional reforms, including a more complete responsibility of the Ministry.

The Minister of the Interior in reply protested against the ideas presented by the Prince, adding significantly that those ideas would never govern the Council so long as the present Ministers should retain the confidence of the Emperor.

The discussion was continued in the Senate to-day.

M. DE SEGUR termed the speech of Prince NAPOLEON scandalous.

M. DEVIENNE denied that the Senate Commission disapproved of the Senatus Consultum, and said they only disapproved of such a Senatus Consultum as the Prince NAPOLEON desired to have.

After further debate, four articles of the Senatus Consultum were adopted.

M. MAGNE is preparing financial reforms which it is estimated will produce a surplus of 80,000,000 francs. Of this sum 20,000,000 will be applied to the increase of the smaller salaries of Government employes, 20,000,000 to the reduction of the octroi duties of Paris, and 20,000,000 to reduction in the land tax.

The Empress has left Chambery and will arrive in Paris to-morrow.

The *Journal Officiel* announces that Rear-Admiral LEFEBORE has been appointed to the command of the naval division of the Antilles and North America.

The *Presse* asserts that Prince NAPOLEON had a conference yesterday morning with the Emperor, at which the latter expressed approval of the liberal ideas of the Prince.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Journals Despondent About Cuba—They Demand More Information.

MADRID, Sept. 2.—The journals here are despondent about Cuba, and demand fuller official information of the state of affairs in the island.

CUBA.

The Reported Negotiations with Spain—What Minister Sickles Demands—The Aim of the Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—A private letter dated Madrid, from an entirely responsible source, repeats that Minister SICKLES has offered the United States as a mediator between Spain and the Cubans, the propositions being, as stated in the American newspapers, that slavery be abolished in the island; the Cubans to pay Spain for the public buildings, fortifications, &c.; and it is equally true that while Spain does not reject the mediation, there are serious obstacles in the way of accommodation. The impression among many of the Spanish statesmen is, however, that the island will eventually pass from the possession and control of that Power. It is stated that the preliminary demanded by Spain is, that the Cubans shall lay down their arms—a condition with which, it is ascertained, they will not comply, if for no other reason than that they have no guarantee of protection in such an event from the Spanish volunteers, who, according to report, aim at the absolute control of the island, and have a secret organization to that end.

An Engagement near Contramaestre River—Reported Surrender of Insurgents—An Incendiary Proclamation.

HAVANA, Sept. 2.—Colonel CANIZAL's forces have had an engagement with the insurgents near Contramaestre River, and killed sixteen of them.

Eighty men, twenty of them armed, presented themselves before Colonel CANIZAL, and asked for pardon and protection.

An incendiary proclamation was yesterday posted throughout the City of Havana. It is reported to be the work of insurgent sympathizers.

Cuban Volunteers at Fort Gaines, Ga.—Arrival of the United States Deputy Marshal—General Terry Asked for Troops—Revenue Cutters to Cruise the Coast.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 2.—A large party of men, enlisted for the Cuban army, are at Fort Gaines, Ga. United States Deputy Marshal COX arrived there to-day, and telegraphs that the citizens are unable to cope with them, and asks for troops. A dispatch has been forwarded to General TERRY, asking for a company of troops to be sent to the fort by special train to-night. District-Attorney MILLEDGE telegraphed in return to the effect that he will be here in the morning, and also the United States Marshal from Savannah. Revenue cutters have been ordered to cruise off the coast to intercept the filibusters, if they should succeed in getting away. Great excitement prevails here, as many who joined the expedition are men under age. The United States Commissioner's Office has been crowded all day with anxious parents, to hear if the authorities have succeeded in stopping the party. The party had a special boat chartered to take them down the River Apalachicola, and are reported as being under the command of Major BRIDGEFORD, formerly of General LEE's staff.

CANADA.

Prince Arthur's Movements—Honors Received at Hopewell—The Ship Laborers' Strike at Quebec—A Man Nearly Beaten to Death.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 2.—Prince ARTHUR, with Colonel ELPHINSTONE and Lieutenant PICKARD, left Richmond by a special train at 6:30 o'clock. Salutes were fired at several stations along the route. The party reached Hopewell at 10:30, where an address was presented to the Prince, who made a verbal reply. The Prince then took a carriage and rode some distance. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested. The Prince will embark in the gunboat *Dart*, at Pictou, for Shediac on Monday.

The city, through Mayor TOBIN, presented a farewell address to Admiral RODNEY MUNDY this afternoon.

QUEBEC, Canada, Sept. 2.—The ship laborers' strike continues. Not a vessel in port is being worked upon, and the lower portion of the town wears the aspect of Sunday. Yesterday the rioters attacked an inoffensive young man on Peter-street and almost beat him to death before he was rescued. The city and water Police, from Montreal, paraded the town, but failed to make any arrests. In the afternoon the laborers commenced to mass at the foot of Mountain Hill and a serious disturbance appeared imminent. The troops were again called out, but the rioters finally dispersed in small bodies.

Difficulty in Boston—A Steamer Held by a Deputy Sheriff Seized by Her Captain—The Officer Overpowered—The Vessel Retaken, and Her Crew Imprisoned.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—A serious difficulty occurred here to-day on board the steamer *Escort*, which plies between this port and Gloucester, but which at the time lay at Lewis Wharf. Deputy Sheriff DEARBORN had gone aboard, with a keeper, to take possession of the steamer on a writ of attachment.

Captain DAVIDSON, of the steamer, resisted the attempted detention of his boat, and with the crew overpowered the officers. He ran the trip to Gloucester with the captives on board; but on the return of the steamer a large posse of officers, under Sheriff CLARKE, were at the wharf, and arrested the Captain and the four others who had made violent resistance to the Sheriff's deputy. They were lodged in jail. The affair produces much excitement.

The Lumber Trade—Meeting of Mill Owners in Williamsport, Penn.—The Business in Canada.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., Sept. 2.—A meeting of the mill owners and others interested in the lumber trade, was held at Williamsport yesterday. Nearly every firm in the trade was represented; and an entire unanimity in the object of the meeting prevailed. It was resolved that but one-half of the usual stock of logs be cut and manufactured on the west branch for 1870. A committee was appointed to make arrangements to have the object of this resolution carried fully into effect.

OTTAWA, Canada, Sept. 2.—There is great activity in the sawed lumber trade in this city. About 40,000,000 of feet are now piled at the mills here. In addition to this, about 40,000,000 of feet have been shipped from Ottawa to the States this season, commencing in May and ending on the 31st of August.

The Schuyler Towing Company—Application for a Dissolution and the Appointment of a Receiver—Decision Reserved.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—Application has been made to Judge HOGEBOOM for a dissolution of the Schuyler Towing Company and the appointment of a receiver by SAMUEL ROBINSON. The allegations in the complaint are: that the funds are misappropriated by means of fraudulent contracts for coal, repairs, and the purchase of steamers and material in general; that, during the eleven years prior to the death of Mr. THOMAS SCHUYLER, the stockbrokers received dividends amounting in the aggregate to $664,000, and that since Mr. SAMUEL SCHUYLER came into possession there have been no dividends at all. The counter affidavits deny the allegations of fraud. A majority of the holders of the stock and all the Directors sustain the course of Mr. SCHUYLER. The stock of the Company consists of 1,000 shares of a par value of $100, but the real value of the entire stock is said to be full $950,000. Of the stock, 701 shares are actively enlisted on behalf of Mr. SCHUYLER. Judge HOGEBOOM reserved his decision.

POLITICAL.

THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Continuation of its Proceedings—Letter from Hon. Edward C. Delavan—The Platform—It Proposes a Third Party—A Long Discussion—The Platform Adopted.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The National Temperance Convention reassembled this morning, at 9 o'clock.

Judge BLACK, President of the Convention, led in prayer. He then read an extract from an editorial in the Chicago *Tribune*, as follows:

"As to the effort to prevent all men by law from drinking spirituous liquors, nineteen-twentieths of the American people will, in our judgment, at all times oppose it. Such a law rests on force. It is good for nothing until backed by the Police, the Sheriff's *posse*, the Constable's club, the army and the navy."

The Judge then said that the idea that they intended to employ force to accomplish their work was ridiculous; they worked only by moral suasion.

JOHN STEARNS, of New-York, then read a letter from Hon. EDWARD C. DELAVAN. In his letter he says: "I have been asked what my views are with regard to the use of the ballot. I would premise by saying that I have always been in favor of employing moral suasion to induce as many as possible to abandon the use and sale of intoxicating liquors as a drink, and moral suasion also to convince the voter, whatever his party, that it is his duty to his God, his family and his country to use his ballot to destroy the license system and prohibition. With my present views I am opposed to the policy of a separate party, which would exhaust itself in trying to attain that end; but I would appeal to the total abstainers and prohibitionists within the respective political circles to make use of their utmost influence to bring about the desired result; for by doing this they do not in any degree interfere with political parties, or act inconsistently, but, in my judgment, take a great religious question out of partisan strife."

Mr. DELAVAN quotes an article from the New-York *Examiner*, which takes the ground that the evils of intemperance cannot be legislated out of existence unless under the legislation there lies a vast controlling moral sentiment bearing it up and giving it force, and says he thinks there is much practical wisdom in these remarks. My own mind has some time been tending in the same direction.

Mr. RANSOM, of New-Jersey, read the platform, as follows:

Whereas, Protection and allegiance are reciprocal duties, and every citizen who yields obedience to the just commands of his government is entitled to the full, complete and perfect protection of that government in the enjoyment of personal security, personal liberty and private property; and

Whereas, The traffic in intoxicating drinks greatly impairs the personal security and personal liberty of the large masses of citizens, and renders private property insecure; and

Whereas, The existing parties are hopelessly unwilling to adopt an adequate policy on this question: Therefore, we, in National Convention assembled, as citizens of this free Republic, sharing in the duties and responsibilities of its government, in the discharge of a solemn duty we owe to our country and race, unite in the following declaration of principles:

First—That while we acknowledge the pure patriotism and profound statesmanship of those patriots who laid broad and deep the foundations of this Government, securing at once the rights of the States severally and their inseparable union by the Federal Constitution, we would not merely garnish the sepulchres of our Republican fathers, but we do hereby renew our solemn pledges of fealty to the imperishable principles of civil and religious liberty embodied in the Declaration of American Independence and our Federal Constitution.

Second—That traffic in intoxicating beverages is a dishonor to Christian civilization, inimical to the best interests of society, a political wrong of unequaled enormity, subversive of the ordinary objects of the Government, not capable of being regulated or restrained by any system of license whatever, but imperatively demanding for its suppression effective legal prohibition, both by State and National Legislatures.

Third—That, in view of this, and inasmuch as the existing political parties either oppose or ignore this great and paramount question, and absolutely refuse to do anything toward the suppression of the rum traffic, which is robbing the nation of its brightest intellects, destroying its natural prosperity and undermining its very foundations, we are driven by an imperative sense of duty to sever our connection with these political parties, and to organize ourselves into a "National Anti-Dramshop Party," having for its primary object the entire suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

Fourth—While we adopt the name of "Anti-Dramshop Party," as expressive of our primary object, and while we denounce all repudiation of the public debt, and pledge fidelity to the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution, we deem it inexpedient to give prominence to other political issues.

Fifth—That a Central Executive Committee of one from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to take such action as in their judgment will best promote the interests of the party.

The third plank of the platform called out a vigorous discussion.

Chaplain LOZIER was opposed to it entirely. He was heart and soul a temperance man, but was opposed to giving up his political principles because he was a temperance man.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Indiana, was for a third party. Only those opposed it who had axes to grind.

Dr. JEWETT, of Tennessee, had fought in the Republican ranks from the beginning. He owed everything to that party. In Massachusetts the Whig Party passed the Prohibition law, and the same party did the same thing in Connecticut and Maine. In Connecticut they fought the temperance fight, and went down with the cause. In the last Convention in Maine the Republican Party incorporated a temperance plank in their platform and opposed the new party project.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Michigan, answered Mr. JEWETT, denying that which Mr. JEWETT had credited the Republican Party with. He undertook to prove that the Republican Party had done nothing for the temperance cause.

Mr. JEWETT—"Now name one Democratic paper that has ever come out in its favor?"

Dr. WM. ROSS, of Illinois, said he could name one—"Brick" POMEROY'S. "He has published article after article against intemperance. Yes, and he lives up to it, too."

Mr. RUSSELL went on with an eulogium of the Democratic Party, closing his remarks by prophesying success to the Temperance Party at last.

Mrs. BALLOU, of Minnesota, did not think she had a right to speak on the rostrum. She was a citizen, but she was full of the subject to overflowing. How should they judge of the political parties but by their deeds? Should they beg them to maintain temperance? Must they cry for mercy? She recited an anecdote of a poor starving boy, who was asked why he did not beg, and answered: "Do not my ragged clothes beg, my thin cheeks beg, and my empty stomach beg?" Do not the women whose homes are desolate beg?—whose ill treatment at the hands of men ruined by the dram shop is so plain that it plainly begs? She thought they were now ready for a new party. If there was any good in the Republican or Democratic Parties, let them shake hands with the new party and mingle with them. This party was their party—the true humane party; it needed temperance women, and must thereby help the women. If men rule nations, women rule men; if men create principalities or powers, women are the creators of men.

Mr. LEONARD said he was from Egypt. It was the wish of all Egyptians and Christians that a third party be established. He said the Republican platform meant abolition and Post Offices, while the Democrat platforms meant nigger and whisky.

Mr. TILTON, of Wisconsin, said it was not time for the temperance men to sever political ties and form a party with this one plank for a platform. He had grave doubts about the success of the movement. Is there any reasonable prospect that can draw enough people from the Republican Party to overcome the remainder and the Democratic Party!

[A VOICE—I will give a hundred dollars a dozen for all the Democrats who will leave their party for this.]

Temperance is not the only question now in this country. There are important questions in which temperance men are interested, and men are not going to leave those important issues and cleave to and fight for one idea, now that the political parties have their machinery all ready, their lines laid, and all ready to work. Give the parties to understand that temperance men will not support whisky men, and after a defeat or two they would be careful whom they nominate against.

Rev. Mr. BOLCH, of Illinois, said Mr. TILTON saw lions in the way. He had his doubts, but "he that doubteth is damned," as the party would be if it hesitated. There was the old and rotten Democratic Party in the way, and the rocking Republican Party in the way; but with the help of God they would put them out of the way. He had been asked if the temperance men were going to split up the Republican Party, if that party favored whisky. They would split it up and split it down.

A resolution was here introduced, and passed by a unanimous vote, that the name of the party be "The National Temperance Party."

Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, of Chicago, said it was painful to him to differ from men of sense. He did not believe in the formation of a new party. What they wanted was a conviction grown into the mind that the liquor business is wrong, and until that was done distinct parties are bogwood stubble. Experience shows that where distinct temperance questions were made the issue, they met with defeat. The temperance men of Massachusetts say if they can ward off the folly of a third party and make the Republicans believe that they would desert the party if they did not do right, they would get what they wanted. The party that hopes for the organization of a third party is the one that was trying to break up the Union and desired to keep up slavery. It is what they want.

Considerable sparring followed between Dr. HATFIELD and R. J. HAMMOND, which was rather sharp in its character. Mr. HAMMOND was hissed down, and the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

On reassembling at 2 o'clock the discussion of the third plank was resumed.

C. H. FARRILL, of Illinois, said the Republican and Democratic Parties were dead. New issues were wanted. It was useless to ask either of the parties for assistance.

Rev. Mr. DIXON, of Illinois, was for a new party.

The third resolution, as reported by the Committee, was then adopted with but one dissenting voice.

Mr. FRENCH, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that temperance men in each State and Territory will not be committed by any action of this Convention to organize distinct political parties in their respective localities until, in their judgment, the interests of the temperance cause be better promoted thereby.

Mr. BLOSS, of Illinois, offered a substitute to the fourth resolution, that having declared that all persons have a right to be protected in person and property against the liquor traffic, they hold that the means to secure that protection is equally right, therefore suffrage should be impartial, without regard to nationality, color or sex.

The amendment, after debate, was rejected, and the resolution adopted.

The fifth resolution was passed unanimously.

The Secretary offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That while we recognize the good providence of Almighty God in supervising the interests of this nation from its establishment to the present time, we would not in organizing our party for the legal prohibition of liquor traffic, forget that our reliance for ultimate success must be upon the same omnipotent arm.

The preamble was adopted and the whole platform then adopted by a rising vote with three cheers and a tiger. The doxology was then sung.

Hon. GERRITT SMITH presented and read a long address which he had prepared. A half-dozen or more motions were made to strike out of Mr. SMITH's address certain expressions which were deemed offensive or not in good taste. The address was finally recommitted to the Committee for the purpose of condensing it.

The Convention then adjourned until 7:30 P. M.

At the evening session of the National Temperance Convention the address presented by GERRITT SMITH, in the afternoon, and referred back to him, was recalled and adopted. This was followed by addresses from various persons, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

CALIFORNIA.

The State Election—A Light Vote—San Francisco Democratic—Returns from the Interior Meagre—The Legislature Uncertain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—Notwithstanding that business has been generally suspended in the city to-day, the vote is unusually light. Both the Independents and the Democrats claim the victory. The reports from the interior are favorable to the Democrats.

FRANK MCCOPPIN, Democrat, is elected Mayor by about 1,000 majority. A portion of the independent municipal ticket is elected.

The returns from the interior of the State are meagre, but the indications are that the Democrats have secured a majority in the next Legislature.

In San Francisco the day was as quiet as a Sunday, and there was but little interest manifested in the election.

The Latest Returns—A Democratic Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2—Evening.—The Democratic local tickets throughout the State are generally elected by decided Democratic majorities. The next Legislature will render an emphatic verdict against the Fifteenth Amendment. San Francisco returns a full Democratic legislative delegation. The vote of the city was light. About 36,000 names were on the register, and less than 22,000 votes were polled. The count of the straight tickets for Mayor last night gave MCCOPPIN, Democratic, nearly 1,400 majority. But the account of the scratched tickets at eight o'clock this evening shows that SELBY, Independent, is about 125 ahead, with a prospect of an increased majority.

WISCONSIN.

Republican State Convention at Madison—Ticket Nominated—The Platform.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The Republican State Convention of Wisconsin yesterday made the following nominations: For Governor, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, the present incumbent; Lieutenant-Governor, T. C. POUND; Secretary of State, E. A. SPENCER; State Treasurer, HENRY BOOTH. The resolutions adopted by the Convention declare the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; in favor of the Fifteenth Amendment; the liberty of speech and of the Press; free ballots to all classes; the maintenance inviolate of the national faith as pledged to its creditors; such an adjustment of the burden of taxation by revisions and modifications, from time to time, of the tariff and other revenue laws as will cause them to fall equitably upon all classes of the people; and retrenchment and economy in the administration of the National Government.

Failure of an Illinois Insurance Company—A New Tunnel in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 2.—The Farmers and Merchants' Insurance Company of Quincy, Ill., has failed with more liabilities than assets.

The Board of Public Works of this city has decided to prepare the way for another tunnel under the lake, to be sixty feet beneath the surface, running under the main and south branches of the river, and under the whole city from the water works on the north side to about Twenty-second-street on the west side. The work will occupy about three years to complete it and cost about a million of dollars.

Territorial Officers of Montana Removed by the Governor—Stage-Coach Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—A Virginia City, Montana, dispatch says: "The Territorial Auditor and Treasurer, elected at the late election, have been removed by the Governor, who has filled their places by appointment. The reason for the removal was the fraudulent returns of Madison County, and the throwing out of Choteau County on account of the informality of the official count of votes yesterday. Virginia City was still declared the capital."

The stage which left Helena last night was robbed of several thousand dollars by road agents, near Malad. Parties are now in pursuit.

Two Missouri Insurance Companies Alleged to be Insolvent—Injunctions Procured.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—WYLLIS KING, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State, has procured injunctions against the Hannibal Savings and Insurance Company, and the Pacific Mutual of this city, on the ground of their insolvency.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP RHEIN.

The Cunard steamship *Rhein*, from Bremen Aug. 21, and Southampton Aug. 24, reached this port early this morning. Her advices are one day later.

M. ROCHEFORT, the leader of the "Irreconcilables," as he is now styled, writes as follows with regard to the late amnesty:

"To-day my friends inform me that a sponge has been passed over my past career, and that an august clemency (Clémence, *du reste*, is the name of my cook) has remitted the various penalties I have incurred during the last year, by dint of economy and good conduct. Who—What is it—What do they want with me? To what penalties do they allude? What amnesty are you talking about? Have I been sentenced? It is not impossible. Have I been amnestied? I know nothing of it. What law Courts and Government decide upon has nothing whatever to do with me, and I have determined to remain quite unconnected with either the one or the other. The only sentence and the only amnesty I can accept are those awarded by the people. It forms the only tribunal and the only power before which it is my good pleasure to bow. I shall only return to France when the people recall me by its vote. I shall only reënter my country in obedience to the imperative mandate which I shall presently solicit from the electors of the First Circumscription. I receive willingly from the people, which I know and love; but it does not suit me to be under an obligation to low persons (*gens*) whom I have never seen, and who have never been presented to me."

The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post* says: "The Pope has granted the Cross of St. Gregory the Great to the French painter, M. EMILE LAFON, for his picture of the Battle of Mentana, which was purchased from that artist by a committee of Catholic ladies in Rome, and presented to His Holiness by them on the occasion of his sacerdotal jubilee, on the 11th of April last. His Holiness has conferred a similar decoration upon M. MAXIMILIAN SEITZ for his remarkable allegorical composition illustrating the centenary of St. Peter—a subject suggested by the Pope himself.

An undertaking highly interesting to archæologists is about to be commenced with the sanction of His Holiness, being the clearance of the ancient monumental façade of the Marcian Aqueduct from the mediæval fortifications and superstructures of the Porta San Lorenzo.

The present Pope's predecessor, GREGORY XVI., authorized a similar operation at the Porta Maggiorie, which resulted in the extrication of the magnificent façade and inscriptions of the Claudian Aqueduct from rude towers and buttresses hastily thrown up in remote and troublous times, and the revelation of an interesting Roman tomb under the rubbish, erected to the memory of the wealthy baker, VERGILIUS EURYSACES, and his wife—a monument decorated with portrait statues and bassi-relievi illustrative of the occupation of the defunct.

PIO NONO is delighted at the continued success of the excavations at the Emporium. The marbles already extracted from that ancient wharf are valued at 2,000,000 francs; and as Baron VISCONTI predicts that the depot will be found to extend down the left bank of the Tiber, from the Aventine to the Church of St. Paul *extra muros*, the supply may be considered as almost inexhaustible. Last week sixteen great masses were got out, one being of rose-colored oriental alabaster of great value, another of pavonazzetto, and several of giallo antico. The Emporium has supplied everything that the restoration of Agrippa's Pantheon required, and the same materials are being employed in the restoration and embellishment of twenty-one churches in Rome. The Pope has also sent presents of marble to various Churches in different parts of Europe, and has promised Archbishop MANNING an assortment of the most precious kinds for the enrichment of the future Roman Catholic Cathedral of London. The Prussian Government has returned thanks for the munificence of his Holiness' gift to the Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle. Switzerland will not be forgotten in the dispensation of these long-hidden treasures. Only two columns of African marble of size and importance were hitherto visible in Rome, at the entry of the portico of St. Peter's. The Emporium has furnished fifteen others, of which the largest has been destined to be the commemorative monument of the Council on the Janiculum. Thirteen pieces of the precious murrha, for which the ancient Romans paid fabulous prices, have also been discovered. The Belvedere court-yard in the Vatican is now the principal depot of these marble treasures, which are arranged there under the Pope's immediate inspection. Last week his Holiness witnessed the arrival of an enormous block of African, dragged from the Tiber bank to his palace by twenty shaggy black buffaloes.

The *Salut Public* of Lyons has just published a most extraordinary anecdote, for the truth of which it vouches with great determination. During the sojourn of LOUIS NAPOLEON in America he became very intimate with a family whose real name the *Salut Public* disguises under the pseudonym of Edwards, derived from the Christian name of its head. The friendship the EDWARDSES felt for the Prince was unvarying, and his feelings toward them when he became Emperor were as constant as they had been when he was an exile. In 1860 Mr. EDWARDS came to France to felicitate his friend on his Italian victories, and was received by the Emperor with much warmth. The interview was long and private; Mr. EDWARDS, however, made no secret of what passed between them, and repeated to several of his friends the following words of the Emperor. The Prince Imperial has only just recovered from a serious illness, and his Majesty, still under the impression of his past fears, said to his old friend, "If I had had the misfortune to lose my son, and all hope for an heir in a direct line were denied me, I should have put into execution an extraordinary project. * * * * I should have given to France the privileges, the liberties, the manners of a Republic. I should have wished to be looked upon as the first citizen of my country, after having given back to it those liberties which political necessity has obliged me to take away for a time; in a word, I should have rendered impossible after my death any other form of Government than that of a republic—the only one which, wisely understood, and applied with energy, can suit France. But I must give up this dream; a father of a family must not burn his son's roof over his head, and I must try and conciliate two elements which now seem utterly inalienable—the Empire and liberty. My heirs shall reign, and France shall only lose a name—the name of republic. She will soon have, I hope, all the liberal institutions that I have so much admired in the New World." * * * Such words as these, at such time, certainly took Mr. EDWARDS by surprise, and created much astonishment and incredulity in the minds of those to whom he communicated them.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Text of Count Beust's Letter to Baron de Thile.

The following is the text of Count DE BEUST's reply to Baron DE THILE's dispatch of Aug. 4. It is addressed to Baron DE MUNCH, Austrian Representative at Berlin:

VIENNA, 15th August.

Baron DE WERTHER has left me a copy of the annexed dispatch from his Government. He handed it to me just before the sittings of the Delegation, and, consequently, I asked for a few days' delay before sending the requested written answer to the Prussian Cabinet through you.

But, before doing so, I cannot avoid referring to the previous communication of the Under-Secretary of State, dated the 19th of July, of which, in fact, no copy was left with me, but the text of which we possess, as it has since been published.

When Baron DE WERTHER read the last one to me, I gave immediately such explanations as appeared to me sufficient to obviate the misunderstandings which had arisen, and although I did not hesitate to state that such or such a passage out to be contradicted, I nevertheless renounced giving a written answer, in order not to occasion a useless exchange of dispatches. In fact, no reply would have been made, and for that reason I avow that the publication of the document a few weeks later greatly surprised me. However, as it has taken place, we can only consider that course as a desire to hear the answer which had not been given.

You remember the tenor of the Austrian communication of the 11th July, which has been referred to. It contained no sort of question as to a reclamation.

However, after the numerous discussions produced by the appearance of the Red Book, which was said to be contrary to diplomatic usages, we considered we were permitted, although those argument were only brought forward by the Prussian Press, to call attention to certain facts, which, in our opinion, were in nowise in accordance with the ordinary customs of diplomacy.

Our intention was sufficiently clearly expressed in the sense that we did not wish to arrogate the right of making official observations to the Prussian Cabinet as to its communications with other Governments; but that we only desired, in mentioning facts of that kind, to induce a judgment less severe in future as to the Red Book. In my view, therefore, Baron DE THILE had absolutely no occasion to protest against a criticism and a control.

If, on the other hand, the assertion is made that Prussia is entitled to censure the use made by the Austrian Government of its dispatches, I should be very grateful if any one would justify that reproach in detail, for I am without any point of departure to form an opinion.

Passing now to the dispatch of the 4th inst., I must commence by saying that immediately after having heard it read I did not fail to express to Baron DE WERTHER that, in principle, I could not consent to reply to an interpellation as to words used in the Committee of the Delegations. What is said by the representatives of the Government in the secret deliberations of Parliamentary bodies escapes, I use the expression of the Under-Secretary, the control of foreign Governments. I also remarked to the Prussian Envoy that I was in no doubt as to the answer which, if the case were reversed, Count DE BISMARCK would make to an analogous overture, and that consequently I might be convinced that my reserve on this point would appear so much the less surprising. But, perhaps, the fact will not be inopportunely called to mind that, soon after the nomination of M. DE BISMARCK as President of the Council, an unguarded word used in a Committee of the Chamber obtained publicity, an expression which events have since converted into a reality, and although it was of a nature to cause disquietude to several Governments, no steps were anywhere taken, as far as I am aware, to forward any representations on the subject to Berlin.

Animated by the sincere desire to avoid anything which might resemble a want of the regard due to the Prussian Government, I have nevertheless promised to send a written answer.

In truth I ought to refuse to enter upon a discussion as to the subject of the deliberations of the Committees, but I will not abstain from expressing my views on the questions raised by the Cabinet of Berlin relative to the articles on this matter which have appeared in the journals, but which, as I have already remarked to Baron DE WERTHER, have no character of authenticity.

If, consequently, the Sub-Secretary of States affirms that no opportunity had hitherto been given to the Prussian Government for replying to the views of the Imperial Cabinet on military treaties concluded with Southern Germany before the signature of the Treaty of Prague, I have to oppose to that assertion my dispatch to Count DE WIMPFFEN of March 28, 1867, reproduced in the Red Book, No. 1, a copy of which I here subjoin. That dispatch was communicated to the knowledge of the Prussian Government, and a report of Count DE WIMPFFEN states that Count DE BISMARCK received it in a most obliging manner, and without raising any objection. The Imperial Government has remained faithful to the views expressed in that document, which were not then contested by any one, and which certainly bore the impress of the most conciliatory sentiments.

It is because we intend to adhere to the same ideas for the future that we feel a desire to avoid any discussion in the question raised in the dispatch of Aug. 4, and to call attention to this point only—namely, that we gave no opinion at that time on the question whether the Peace of Prague prevented the States of the south from concluding treaties with others, but merely adverted to the circumstance that at the time of the signature of the peace we were kept in ignorance of the preliminary conclusion of the treaties in question; so that the Austrian negotiator was deprived of the possibility of asking the Government whether the passage relative to the international independence of the South should be eliminated as devoid of meaning, or whether it ought not to appear in another form so as to have a precise signification.

I have now to speak of the second part of the dispatch. I will not pause to inquire into the approximate correctness of a special communication of the journal, because I confirmed the same to Baron DE WERTHER with a readiness of which, indeed, after this experiment, I may have reason to repent.

But I cannot accord to the Sub-Secretary the right of calling me to account for words attributed to me by the public prints. If, nevertheless, the Prussian Government desires an exchange of dispatches on the subject of advances made on either side, in the last years, to promote a better understanding, we shall willingly accede to that wish; certainly not with the object of increasing the existing irritation, but on the contrary with that of allaying and removing it by a mutual recognition of truth; for we associate ourselves in full sincerity with the regret expressed at the end of the dispatch, namely, that reprehensible efforts should seek to create suspicions and distrust between two nations who desire to maintain pacific and amicable relations.

Lastly, allusion is made to a circumstance to which too great importance seems to be attached. Count DE WIMPFFEN is absent on leave at this moment; consequently I am not in a position to get complete information in the causes of a prolonged interruption in his personal intercourse with the Federal Chancellor. I will not, however, omit to call attention to the following points. The interview in the Spring of 1868, mentioned in the dispatch of Aug. 4 was followed by a congé of Count DE WIMPFFEN, and this in its turn by an absence of Count DE BISMARCK, which was prolonged to near the end of 1868. A very little after his return—and I allude to that epoch with great reluctance—commenced the well-known attacks of the Press on the Imperial Government, which became so persistent and so violent that I undoubtedly felt called upon to recommend the Austrian Envoy to abstain from seeing the Federal Chancellor unless affairs required an interview. We acted on the principle that a patient silence on the part of our Ambassador did not respond to the dignity of the Imperial Government, and that, on the other hand, a discussion provoked on the questions then occupying the public mind would not lead to any satisfactory solution of the same. The supposition of our having an intention to prolong that reserved attitude is refuted by the relations that have continued with Baron DE WERTHER—as mentioned in the dispatch of Aug. 4—an intercourse which certainly would not have taken place had it not been facilitated, for the Prussian Envoy, by a constantly amicable demeanor on my part. Moreover, Count DE WIMPFFEN will see, in the observations I have just made, an invitation which he will doubtless show an eagerness to entertain.

You will kindly read this communication to the Sub-Secretary of State, and leave a copy of it in his hands. Receive, &c.,

COUNT DE BEUST.

The Story of the Difficulty—The Austrian and Prussian Statements—The Attitude of Hungary.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1869.

Count BEUST has answered the two Prussian dispatches of July 19 and Aug. 4 in a comprehensive dispatch, dated Aug. 15. It being as interesting to know the result of this profitless encounter as it is difficult to gather it from the wordy and rather perplexing reply of the Austrian Chancellor, I am probably not performing a work of supererogation by placing the various Prussian and Austrian statements in immediate juxtaposition.

1. PRUSSIAN STATEMENT.—"You, Count BEUST, have censured us on the supposition that we have communicated to another Court a dispatch addressed to us by Russia, commenting on your proceedings in the Franco-Belgian Railway affair. You say that to make such a use of the dispatch of another Government when animadverting upon the action of a third Government is at variance with the ordinary uses of diplomacy. In reply to this charge, we beg to observe that, whatever use we may have made of a Russian dispatch, we are responsible for our conduct to Russia, not to Austria."

COUNT BEUST'S ANSWER.—"I still adhere to my opinion that you have offended against diplomatic rules. If I have censured you on this account I have done so because of your papers finding fault with my practice of issuing Blue-books. It is not I that, in issuing Blue-books, have violated diplomatic usages, but you that have done so by communicating a Russian dispatch to another Court."

The case, then, stands thus: Prussian papers have censured Count BEUST; in reply, he sends an official communication to the Prussian Government. Again, the censures of the Prussian papers referred to his extraordinary practice of writing numerous dispatches hostile to this Government, and then publishing them in a lump to render them more effective, the only intelligible aim of the whole procedure being to keep up indefinite apprehensions of war. Count BEUST leaves this charge unanswered, except by imputing to the adversary the supposed offence of communicating a Russian dispatch to another Government. Assuming the fact on which his retort is based to be correct, what aspect does the affair assume? Count BEUST has printed and communicated to the leading Governments and editors whole volumes of hostile dispatches in three consecutive years. Prussia, after sustaining this wholesale infliction, has given to one Government a private reading of one dispatch. Count BEUST's was a public and demonstrative procedure extending over three years; what Prussia did—supposing she really did it—was no more than the confidential and perfectly legitimate imparting of intelligence by one Power to another.

2. PRUSSIAN STATEMENT.—"You, Count BEUST, censure us in an official communication, because you think you have reason to assume that that we have expressed to some other Government an opinion unfavorable to your intercession in the Franco-Belgian Railway affair. Even if we had done so, we should not thereby have gone beyond the natural and usual limits of diplomatic intercourse. Your strictures, then, are in any case unjustifiable; but they become positively offensive by your unmistakably pointing to the Saxon Government as the one to which you presume the objectionable views to have been transmitted. Saxony is a member of the North German Confederacy, and we cannot allow you or anybody else the right to control any exchange of opinion between ourselves and our confederates of Northern Germany, or between ourselves and our permanent offensive and defensive allies of Southern Germany."

COUNT BEUST'S ANSWER.—"None whatever."

3. PRUSSIAN STATEMENT.—"You, Count BEUST, have told our ambassador at Vienna that the Austro-Prussian relations cannot be amicable on account of our having violated the Prague Treaty of Peace, by concluding offensive and defensive alliance with the States of Southern Germany. We, on the contrary, assert that the Prague Treaty of Peace, in expressly inviting us to establish a national connexion between Northern and Southern Germany, made it incumbent upon us to conclude some such treaties."

COUNT BEUST'S ANSWER.—"As late back as my dispatch of March 28, 1867, I told you what I thought of your offensive and defensive alliance with Southern Germany. You have, therefore, no occasion to feign surprise at my still holding my former views. What offended me most was your concluding those treaties prior to signing the treaty of peace, and without telling us of your underhand doings."

In the Austrian dispatch of March 28, 1867, quoted by Count BEUST, there occurs the following passage:

"The Berlin Cabinet need not fear our couching a protest against its treaties with Southern Germany. But we are, of course, fully aware that we are entitled to take such a step," &c.

And in another place:

"The publication of the secret treaties between Prussia and the South of Germany has not failed to produce a deep impression upon the political world. As to ourselves, we were neither surprised (by this disclosure) nor did it augment the regret we experienced at losing, after the catastrophe of last summer, the position former treaties had accorded us in Germany. We fully appreciate and accept the present political situation, the consequences of which are being developed before our eyes."

Why, then, revert to the old grievance and make it the cause of fresh bickerings?

4. PRUSSIAN STATEMENT.—"In Sunday's sittings of the Delegations you, Count BEUST, have complained that we have not met the friendly advances you have repeatedly made us since the restoration of peace. So at least we read in papers whose reports on other utterances of yours in the Delegations you, in your conversations with our Ambassador at Vienna, have acknowledged as correct. But your complaint is unfounded. We do not remember having received a single friendly communication from you in the last three years. Neither in what you said to ourselves nor in what you said to others about us, was there the slightest hint of your intention of entertaining friendly relations with us. So far from any overtures being made us, your Ambassador at Berlin has broken off all intercourse with us since the Spring of 1868. We have not retaliated, but instructed our representative at Vienna, to maintain regular relations with you, and must now ask you categorically to name the occasion on which your alleged advances were made."

COUNT BEUST'S ANSWER.—"It seems to have accidentally happened that in 1868, when Count BISMARCK was ill, and obliged to retire to the country, the Austrian Ambassador remained at Berlin, and that when Count BISMARCK returned to the capital the Austrian Ambassador went away on furlough. Somewhat later, toward the end of 1868, the Prussian Press became so violent in attacking my policy, that I confess I then recommended Count WIMPFEN (the Ambassador in question) to abstain from seeing Count BISMARCK. As to your asking me to mention the occasions when I made you friendly advances, I decline to do so, because your knowledge of my having spoken of our mutual relations is professedly derived from mere newspaper reports. If, however, you ask me the same question without reference to newspaper reports, I shall be most happy to enter into an explicit correspondence upon it."

The attacks of the Prussian papers alluded to in the above were in reality their defence against the charges preferred in the Austrian Blue-book No. 3.

This, then, is the result of the only exchange of opinion that has passed between Austria and Prussia since the restoration of peace. Count BEUST maintains the reproaches brought against this Government, and mutual relations remain inauspicious as ever. Childish as are some of the argument employed, the quarrel is a bitter one.

Much attention has been bestowed at Berlin upon the attitude of Hungary during this altercation. It is thought to be a peculiar one. In the Hungarian Parliament and Delegation, all Hungarian parties, the Government party not excepted, have deprecated the idea of their ever supporting any Anti-Prussian policy that might be pursued by Count BEUST. It is only natural they should do so, as Sadowa was the making of Hungary, and were it ever reënacted with an opposite result would have a tendency to be the unmaking of her. Yet the papers connected with the Hungarian Government continue an ambiguous course, which makes them to-day support the anti-Prussian exertions of Count BEUST, and to-morrow oppose them; yet the Hungarian Government itself is more reticent than may be good. People at this capital are tempted to account for this behavior by the supposition that the signal services Count BEUST has rendered Hungary at the Court of Vienna are rewarded at Pesth by journalistic counter services, calculated to please the said Court, and to strengthen the Count's position there. If this be really so, Hungary pays cheaply for what she has won. In return for the receipt of a solid reality she awakens indefinite hopes in the donor's mind—hopes which she cannot think of fulfilling, as she could not do so without committing suicide.

ITALY.

Close of Parliament—Movements of the Royal Family—The Bonaparte Centenary—Interesting Facts About the Family and Name—The Empress Eugenie.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, Aug. 16, 1869.

We have been looking for several days past for the publication of the Royal decree which is to close the present Parliament, that of 1867 as it is called; that being the year in which it had its beginning. There are three ways of dissolving the Legislative Body, each of which always requires a formal edict, signed by the Sovereign. First, prorogation, or adjournment; next, a closing of the term, as in the present case; and finally, dissolution and new elections, to which it is highly probable this Parliament will before long come.

LIFE IN FLORENCE.

Here in the capital city, nearly all political life has for the time died out, and there is a lull in political controversy. It is as fashionable here as it is in America, for all who can muster means, to go at this season to the mineral baths or to the sea, and there the heats of the physical as well as the political system are cooled off.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The King and Royal Princes are in the North, and it is now decided that the *accouchement* of the Princess MARGARETTE is to take place at Naples instead of Florence. It is felt to be of some consequence to the Kingdom of Italy that the Neapolitans should have their share of whatever honors may come from an intimate association with the King's family, in order to soothe their susceptibilities, kept alive ever since Naples lost the glitter of its own Royal Court. So, if a male child should be born, the City of Naples has the promise of being the birthplace of the future King of Italy. One is at least called upon to acknowledge that the inhabitants of that city have behaved themselves much better for the past eight years than anybody hoped—a fact upon which greater emphasis should be laid, when it is remembered how bad was their former political education.

ANNIVERSARY OF BONAPARTE'S BIRTH.

Yesterday was the *festa* of the Assumption of the Virgin, and the anniversary of the birth of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. Just one hundred years ago a lady of respectable family at Ajaccio, in the island of Corsica, was kneeling at her devotions in one of the churches when she was seized with the pains of child-birth. She went home and was delivered of an infant, which was baptized with the name of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. Everybody knows the rest of the story; indeed, one of the most eventful and interesting among historical records. Little did those think who stood over the couch of a smiling infant that a man was born who was to set Europe on fire and found a dynasty with the slaughter of two millions of human beings. Similar things had before occurred in history; but the actor sends forward no notice of the instrument of blessing or chastisement which in the hands of God he is destined to be. The *festa* of the Assumption is made of little account here, but all who have seen it, know what a pretty spectacle the French have made of the celebration of the 15th of August in this capital city. A little while back it was thought that this first centenary would be the occasion for paying extraordinary honors to the memory of the deified CÆSAR. Something was said about the intention of the whole family of the BONAPARTE blood to meet in the little town of Ajaccio, which an accident has given a fame in all the world quite out of proportion to any other claim which it has to notice. But no special mark of attention has been extended to town or time, and we are led to conclude that the BONAPARTES are not very proud of the humble place which was the cradle of the Imperial race. Indeed, if we examine pretty closely, we shall find that it was only by a slender chance that the greatest of the so-called Frenchmen was not born an Italian subject, instead of one of *la grande nation*, as it was only a month before the birth of the BONAPARTE that the island of Corsica was wholly transferred from Italian to French control. The population is still Italian in language and habits, and there are some enthusiasts among the patriots of this country who look forward to the time when the ancient possession shall be restored to its original ownership. But that time is remote, and it will only arrive when Italy is strong enough to make good her claim to Malta, Istria, Dalmatia, Ticino and the Lower Tyrol. The Italians feel a pride in the BONAPARTES—a pride which they are reluctant to confess, but not unmingled with jealousy; for from the beginning they have seen them using their talents for the glory of another nation. But in a controversy you will find them ready to maintain that the credit of having produced the stock belongs to Italy.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.

When LOUIS NAPOLEON came into power after trampling upon the Republic, an effort was made by the Imperialists to prove for the BONAPARTES a remote and illustrious origin. Records here in Tuscany were ransacked, and a sounding story was made out. But the simple truth, which every intelligent person here knows, is, that the ancestors of the family were persons of position simply respectable—which is saying much—such as lawyers, writers of books, and canons of churches. If the BONAPARTES have made a name in the world, they owe it to talents which nature has given them, and not to the factitious circumstances of a long line of ancestors.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME "BONAPARTE."

The BONAPARTE family can be traced back to Florence in the time of the Guelf and Ghibelline wars. In those rude times many of the common people had no family names, but one or another was known as John of the Stone, or Peter of the Iron Hand, and so on through a varied list. The humble ancestors of these now French heroes in the struggle between Papacy and the Empire took the side of the former, and received the name of BUONAPARTE, or, as we say in English, Goodpart. This continued to be the orthography until the first NAPOLEON dropped the u in writing the name, and it is still correct, according to the somewhat flexible Italian analogy.

THE FRENCH EMPRESS.

The Empress, it is said, intends in a few days to set foot upon the island of Corsica on her way to the East, thus looking into the cradle of the Imperial stock. The Empress is made a convenience of for many occasions, and she does her part with grace and address. Many a trained diplomat would accomplish less. Although EUGENIE is too warm a friend of the Pope to please the Italians, yet they would be glad if, crossing their territory, she would give them an opportunity to gratify their curiosity and exhibit their admiration for pure and good sympathies preserved amid the temptations of high places.

ANGELICO.

Movements of Mr. George Peabody.

From the Philadelphia Press, Sept. 2.

Mr. PEABODY reached Philadelphia on Tuesday evening from Baltimore, in company with his nephew, and drove to the residence of his friend, CHARLES MACALESTER, Esq., No. 1,814 Spruce-street, where he remained until yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., when he took the boat for Torresdale, intending to spend the evening there at that gentleman's country seat. This morning at 11 o'clock he will leave Torresdale in the special train provided for him, and go direct to Georgetown, Mass., where his sister resides. Mr. PEABODY is not as stout as he was a year ago, but his general health seems to have been improved by his sojourn at the White Sulphur Springs.

PENDLETON.

His Political Failures and Heresies—Speech of Lieutenant-Governor Lee, of Ohio.

Lieutenant-Governor J. C. LEE, of Ohio, delivered an able address before a Republican mass meeting, in Defiance, on the 27th ult. From a very full report of his speech published in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, we quote the following:

PENDLETON AND THE REBELLION.

Under very peculiar and trying circumstances Congress met on the first Monday in September, 1861. JAMES BUCHANAN, a Democrat President, was in the chair. There was a majority of the Republican Party in the House, and a majority of Democrats in the Senate. The annual message of the President was looked to with very great interest, as to its reading upon the subject of the impending rebellion. In that message Mr. BUCHANAN announced that, while opposed to, and believing wrong the secession then afoot, he could find in the Constitution no power authorizing him, as President of the General Government, to use any force to prevent secession. He said it would not be possible to coerce a State—in short, that the rebellion could not be met and put down by force of arms, and as a corollary necessarily to that, that dissolution of the Union was easy; that States could come and go at pleasure; that the Union was but a rope of sand. Had BUCHANAN stood alone in this of all the Democrats in the North, I cannot believe that secession could have been successful; but he was not alone. Even in the Congress of the United States he met concurrence and aid, and among those who concurred with him was the gentleman who is now the candidate for the Governorship of Ohio, on the Democratic ticket. Mr. PENDLETON was then representing the First District of Ohio in that Congress, and heartily concurred in the doctrine announced by Mr. BUCHANAN. With him were very many others, leaders in the Democratic Party. From Mr. PENDLETON and others we received the assurance that if this work of rebellion was opened, the people of the North would not be able to join forces to prevent it; that secession would be established, and a Southern Confederacy erected within the limits of the Southern States, and that it could be accomplished without the shedding of blood. Not only did they announce this doctrine, but they inveighed constantly against the theories and philosophies of the Republican Party, that slavery should be met and restricted in its efforts to overspread the entire territory of the country, so that more than merely the cold dogma of the want of power to prevent secession, and the right of the States to secede, was asserted. There were expressions of hearty sympathy in the purposes and groundwork of secession; a hearty concurrence in the stated grievances of the people of the South, and in the opinion that we were inferior in force, and could not cope with the people of the South. The Southern people as a body relied upon these assurances from the leaders of the Democratic Party in the North, and I say here, without fear of successful contradiction, that had BUCHANAN declared the nation's right to prevent secession and enforce obedience to the Federal law, and had GEORGE H. PENDLETON, with others equally distinguished, joined in it, the attempt to secede would have been but an attempt, rebellion would not have been inaugurated, and we should have been saved the flood of slaughter and expenditure of treasure which we have experienced. I do not propose to pass it merely upon my own statement of it, but shall give you specimens of the solemn official declarations of Mr. PENDLETON himself while thus in Congress. There was a decided attempt to make PENDLETON a candidate at the Columbus Convention in spite of his protestations against it, evincing very squarely that he was the chosen standard-bearer of the party. He has been and now is the idol of the party in Ohio; and if there be a man whose public life has been more thoroughly evincive of the spirit of the party than any other, that man is GEORGE H. PENDLETON. And do I assume too much when I claim that he is the favorite of that party, not so much by reason of his ability, or on account of his great and long service in the State, but because of the policy which he has advocated, the public position he has held, the claim he has made in his public life, in behalf of the people of the South, and of the rebellion they inaugurated? With his private life I have no fault to find, and I do not know that any one could, but I wish to look a little into his public life, and see why it is the Democratic Party is now especially admiring him. You will remember the stormy session of Congress begun in December of 1860, and that then measures were matured for this secession—Senators leaving, Representatives leaving and joining the movement in their respective States. Mr. PENDLETON was looking on, and he saw seven States, one after another, retire from the General Government, and other States progressing in the work of dissolution. He stood there in his place, and arose as the leader of his party on the floor, with long experience, for he was a member of the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses, all in succession, with previous legislative experience in his State—arose there and gave clear and distinct utterance to his own, and the opinions of others of his party united with him. What is Mr. PENDLETON found saying in January of 1861 the second month of this secession, BUCHANAN yet in the chair? We find Mr. PENDLETON saying:

"Sir, the whole scheme of coercion is impracticable; it is contrary to the genius and spirit of the Constitution."

It is declaring that the Constitution did not clothe the General Government with power to preserve the life of that Government; declaring that any State could withdraw, and that coercion was, in fact, not only violative of the Constitution, but was in and of itself utterly impracticable. In the same speech he says:

"My voice to-day is for conciliation; my voice is for compromise; and it is but the echo of the voice of my constituents. I beg you, gentlemen, who with me represent the Northwest; you who with me represent the State of Ohio; you who with me represent the City of Cincinnati—I beg you, gentlemen, to hear that voice. If you will not; if you find conciliation impossible; if your differences are so great that you cannot or will not reconcile them—then, gentlemen, let the seceding States depart in peace; let them establish their government and empire, and work out their destiny according to the wisdom which God has given them."

I imagine that when the clamor was noisiest, in the last Convention, to nominate GEORGE H. PENDLETON, those who made that clamor were animated by the same feeling which animated GEORGE H. PENDLETON when he uttered those words. But he goes on further:

"If these Southern States cannot be conciliated, and if you, gentlemen, (addressing the House,) cannot find it in your hearts to grant their demands, if they must leave the family mansion, I would signalize their departure by tokens of love. I would bid them farewell so tenderly that they would forever be touched by the recollection of it, and if, in the vicissitudes of their separate existence, they should desire to come together with us again, in one common government, there should be no pride to be humiliated; there should be no wound inflicted from my hand to be healed. They should come and be welcomed to the place they now occupy."

By their hearty indorsement of Mr. PENDLETON's nomination, the Democratic Party of 1869 goes back and reasserts those same sentiments, and Mr. PENDLETON is the fittest representative of them. That is not all; he goes further; he administers to those who are determined to insist upon the unity of the Government a threat, and tells them of the dire consequences to follow. He tells them that if there was a persistence in the attempt to coerce, there would be a degree of opposition in the South that never could be conquered; but I will give his own language. It is more conclusive than anything I could say:

"Gentlemen, to-day you must make your choose. To-day lay aside all thoughts of war and cultivate the arts of peace. To-day determine upon a course of conciliation and compromise. If you do not—if you insist upon drawing the sword and dipping it in your brothers' blood, if you insist upon this unnatural and unholy war—prepare to wage it to the last extremity, for I warn you that every wound that you inflict upon the Southern people, every defeat to which you subject them, every degradation which you may have the power to make them endure, will rankle in their breasts until they wash out the last stain in your blood and mine, or, it may be, in that of our children."

I submit whether that was not a most hearty indorsement of rebellion. Was it not saying to these rebels "Go on, I bid you God speed; heed not the claim in the North against your effort; go ahead; I know you have the spirit, the courage, the endurance, and by and by you will compel us of the North to admit that fact."

This, in 1861, when the Confederacy of the South was about being formed. But, although coercion was determined upon and armies were marshaled, and the shock of arms was heard on every side, Mr. PENDLETON did not change his sympathy with the rebellion. He kept it consistently upon all sides and at all times until the struggle was ended.

In perfect consistency with his theory, as a member of that Congress, he fought steadily against every measure to raise men to fill up the army; he fought steadily against every measure to raise means with which to defray the expenses of the war. You know that it was necessary to have ready money in much greater abundance than the ordinary resources of revenue would supply; and to that end it was necessary that there should be special legislation. One of these plans was to issue what we now know as "greenbacks," to drive out of existence the currency coming from other banks, and to furnish the United States Treasury note in place of it, making it, as was necessary, a legal tender; otherwise it could not answer the place of currency. Mr. PENDLETON was busy, at all times, in the work of obstructing the enactment of that law. When the Congress of the United States, also, was endeavoring to raise means by the negotiation of bonds, Mr. PENDLETON was opposed; he steadily resisted the passage of the law providing for the issuing of those bonds. I have before me the list of the various votes by him given upon these different subjects, while a member of Congress, until the 4th of March, 1865. He gave some very excellent reasons, to him, I suppose, for his actions upon these various questions, and to be consistent, it was necessary that he should oppose all of these various measures to put down rebellion. I cannot at this time stop to enumerate the votes upon these various measures, but I will say that in them he was entirely and uniformly consistent. At no time, from the beginning to the end, did he falter in his persistent devotion to the cause of secession and of rebellion.

During the year 1863, when Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was the candidate for Governor, Mr. PENDLETON supported him as against JOHN BROUGH. You remember the position VALLANDIGHAM occupied. It was that we should withdraw our army, recall our navy; that we should, in effect, desert all the ground gained by the progress of the war, and trust solely to the results of compromise and conciliation. In that Mr. PENDLETON most heartily concurred. Every word he then spoke was wafted southward, and gave encouragement and heart to the rebellion. In 1864, being yet a member of Congress, he was nominated as Vice-President on the Democratic ticket, in that platform, you will remember, was found the famous resolution which declared that "after four years of failure by war to restore the Union the Democratic Party demanded that there be a resort to the arts of peace to procure that result." General MCCLELLAN had been nominated, not because of his representative character, or as an exponent of the opinions of the Democratic Party, but because it was believed that he would take the votes of the people to a much larger extent than any other member of the party; and to conciliate those of the party who were opposed to the war and any man who had been in it, PENDLETON was nominated as the ablest representative of the anti-war sentiment. In that also was he consistent from the beginning to the end. Do we find any change in 1866? No, fellow-citizens. After all his vaticinations of disaster had proven failures, and the war had been triumphantly closed, and the work of reconstruction was upon our hands, how do you find Mr. PENDLETON? Did he join heartily in reuniting the broken elements of the North and South? No. He, on the other hand, threw in whatever of obstructions he could to prevent reunion. As I said before, we can take but a glance at some of the things said by Mr. PENDLETON. I refer you now to his speech of Aug. 27, 1866, at Edinburg, Ind., wherein he said:

"When I next had the honor of addressing the people of Indiana, it was in the midst of an exciting political contest, forced upon us in its bitterness by the arrogance, the intolerance, the superciliousness of our opponents, and we were in the midst of a great military contest of which the occasion, and, perhaps, I might say the pretext was the secession of the Southern States, and their determined purpose to withdraw themselves by force of arms from the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. * * Some one asks if I would have these insurgents and rebels represented in Congress. I would unquestionably, immediately. I will tell you another thing. Much as I hate this system of government, which now stands in such a dangerous attitude, with ten States debarred the right of representation, on the verge of revolution and despotism; much as I deplore it, I hope to God the Southern States will have the courage to stand out forever rather than submit to that thing."

Is this not enough, fellow-citizens, to show you that from the inception of this rebellion until in the year 1866, Mr. PENDLETON steadily and consistently opposed, in every way that he could, the conquering of the rebellion, and the return of the conquered rebels to their places in the Union?

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

In 1867 we still find him perfectly consistent with his former course. No longer, now, could rebellion be aided; no longer did it seem that reconstruction could be prevented, but, out of the war had grown an unnatural condition of our finances—not that it could well have been helped with the opposition we had in the North; but such was the volume of our debt, such the amount of interest we were compelled to pay annually, that it was a fit subject to turn the attention of the people to, and, if possible, to excite their discontent. The amount of the debt was very much augmented in his statements—far beyond what it really was; and showing, as he did, this vast volume of debt, he then proposed that the debt which had been incurred in suppressing the rebellion, in conquering his friends, in overturning his prophecies, should now be used as an instrument to destroy, if possible, the friendly relation of the Government, and overturn the party which, in defiance of him and his cohorts, had saved the Union. What did he propose? Why, he proposes this: That the national bank system, which seemed to be necessarily a production of the emergencies of the hour, should be done away with, and in lieu of it we should have Government or Treasury notes. Let me remind you that while he could do harm to the cause of the Union by abusing the issue of the legal-tenders, he did it, but when it was too late to prevent the preservation of the Union by that means, he turns around, and now, having a like purpose, namely, the destruction of the credit of the nation, and at last, if possible, make disaster universal throughout the land, by reason of the effort to crush the rebellion, he announces himself as not only in favor of such of the Treasury or legal-tender notes as are out, but in favor of a much larger issue of them for purposes to be hereafter named. By many of his friends, and by him not denied, it was urged that the whole national debt could be speedily paid by simply issuing enough greenbacks to equal in number the number of dollars represented by the national bonds. Although we have, and had then, an aggregate volume of about seven hundred millions, believed to be sufficient for the healthful working of the finances of the country, yet PENDLETON proposed, in 1867 to issue greenbacks enough to take up the five hundred thousand five-twenty bonds then soon to mature; he proposed, in lieu of the currency issued by the national banks, to issue legal-tender notes, thus not only increasing the volume of the currency, but also proposed to add, as I before stated, five hundred thousand more to it, so that, instead of having seven hundred millions of dollars, it would have been one billion two hundred millions. At that time our currency was far below par, and if its volume had been increased, it must have many times more have receded from par value than it then stood.

THE NATIONAL BANKS—LEGAL TENDERS.

I said to you some time ago that by whatever means GEORGE H. PENDLETON could clog the wheels of the Government in its efforts to crush rebellion, he did it. In 1862 he proclaimed against paper currency to be issued by the Government; in 1867 he is foremost in the advocacy of it. By the law passed less than $400,000,000 of this legal-tender currency was issued. Now GEORGE H. PENDLETON proposes, in a speech in Grafton, Va., July 16, 1868, as follows:

"Three hundred and thirty millions of bonds are held in the Treasury Department as security for the national bank circulation. Redeem them the very instant you have the option to do so, with legal-tender notes, and let them supply the place of the bank paper. Five hundred millions of the first issue of five-twenties are already, or will this year be, payable at the option of the Government. Redeem them also in legal-tender notes. But, gentlemen, if these measures would not supply funds, speaking for myself, I would expand the currency; I would correct the evils that have been produced by such extraordinary and unprecedented contraction. The business of the country has become adjusted to a larger volume of currency than we now have. The demands of the South and West require a greater amount of currency."

So that you see by this, as well as by others of his speeches, what his position has been for the last ten years.

In January, 1862, Congress had under consideration the enactment of the law for the issuing of the legal-tender Treasury notes. Mr. PENDLETON, then in Congress, presented his opposition to it, met it boldly, and took the position, first, that there was no power, under the Constitution, in the General Government, to issue any such notes. If there was, then, no such power, will some one point out to me wherein, and by what means Congress has since acquired that power, and where Mr. PENDLETON will discover it? I will say to you that in a speech Jan. 19, 1862, he denied the power of the Government to make Treasury notes, whether they were legal tenders or not, and in so doing he cited the decisions of Chief Justice MARSHALL, defining "bills of credit as a paper medium, intended to circulate between individuals," and he recited the history of the Confederation, and the calamities it wrought—the history of the Constitutional Convention and the debate therein, which resulted in the denial to Congress of the power to make paper money a legal tender. He repeated the emphatic language of WEBSTER, saying, "Congress can alone coin money, and fix the values of foreign coin; no State can coin money; no State can fix the value of foreign coin. No State, not even Congress itself, can make anything a legal tender but gold and silver in payment of debts. Gold and silver, by the rates fixed by Congress, constitute the legal standard of value in this country; neither Congress nor any State has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this."

In the same speech he said this:

"I believe that this Government has reached a crisis in its history. By wisdom it may overcome the evils of secession; by its great powers and resources it may be able to defend itself against those in arms against it; but I firmly believe it cannot maintain itself against the shock of the accumulated and manifold dangers which follow invariably closely in the walk of illegal, unsound and depreciated Government paper currency."

How does that strike you? But that is not all. He now proceeds to show that any currency that is not readily convertible into gold and silver is unsafe, unreliable, and ought not to be made. Said he: "There is no time when the faith of the Government is pledged to their payment."

Is there any time to be pledged to the payment of the "greenbacks" he now proposes to issue? Not any. They are in the same condition precisely; for if you fix the time for their redemption they would be entirely in a different character of paper currency, and one that he does not allude to. He says:

"The wit of man has never discovered a means by which paper currency can be kept at par value, except by its speedy, cheap, certain convertibility into gold and silver. Unless convertible they have always depreciated, they always will depreciate; they ought to depreciate, because they are only valuable as the representatives of gold and silver. You send these notes out into the world, stamped with irredeemability. You put on them the mark of Cain, and like Cain they will go forth to be vagabonds and fugitives upon the earth."

And yet Mr. PENDLETON is now advocating the issue of $300,000,000 more "Cains" with three hundred millions more "marks" upon them, to be "fugitives" throughout the land. [Applause.] What, then, will be the consequence? The currency will be expanded, prices will be inflated; fixed values will depreciate; incomes will be diminished; the savings of the poor will vanish; the hoardings of the widow will melt away; bonds, mortgages and notes, everything of fixed value will lose their value; everything of changeable value will be appreciated; the necessities of life will rise in value; the Government will pay twofold—certainly largely more than it ought—for everything that it goes into the market to buy; gold and silver will be driven out of the country. What then? The day of reckoning must come. Contraction will follow. Private ruin and public bankruptcy, either with or without repudiation, will inevitably follow.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

A Liberal Policy Urged—Address to the Republicans of Ohio County, West Virginia.

An address has been issued to the Republicans of Ohio County, West Virginia, signed by a number of leading citizens who, the Wheeling *Intelligencer* says, fairly express by their influential and representative character the aggregate Republican opinion of the county. The address is called forth by the approaching election for county officers and members of the Legislature, and the material portion of it we quote:

"You have all so far observed the signs of the times as to be well aware that a decided change has been, and is now, going on in public opinion all over the country, in respect to the permanent disfranchisement of the great mass of those who stand implicated in the rebellion. You have seen that the Government has granted them general amnesty and, following its example, that such States as Missouri and Tennessee, which were not long ago more extreme than our own, have greatly relaxed the rigor of their test oaths and materially enlarged the scope of their elective franchise. It is well understood that the Administration at Washington and the leading minds generally of the Republican Party in all the departments of the Government, favor and seek to promote this liberalized policy on the part of the States. It is also as near certain as anything in the future can be, that the day of complete enfranchisement for all men, white and black, is close at hand. This is the manifest tendency of the times and very soon we must all accept the fact, willingly or otherwise.

The next session of Congress will most likely see all the States once more restored to their places in the Union, with representatives in both branches, and there is scarcely a doubt of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which amendment forbids all political discriminations in any of the States on account of race or color.

This being the situation throughout the country, does it not become us, in justice to our own ideas and sympathies, to adopt a party policy in harmony with this prevailing tendency of the times, if we desire and expect to maintain the ascendancy of the political organization to which we belong?

We believe that the test oaths that were adopted in this State during and at the close of the war were, in the main, necessary, if not absolutely indispensable. They protected the weak and exposed counties against the proscription and aggression that must have followed a return of the disloyal element to power and influence. And, in addition, they have served well throughout the whole State as a part of the great moral lesson taught by the war. But while all this, and more, is true, yet it is also true that, under the protection thus afforded to loyalty, abuses of power, to some extent, have grown up. But this is not the place, nor the time, to particularise instances, even were it certainly known to what extent power has really been abused in some of the counties in the matter of registration. The abuse of power is as old as the human race, and is generally to be expected under favoring circumstances. And while we do not forget the responsibility of the rebellion itself for these abuses, both in the way of precept and example, nor ignore the provocations that have tended to excite passionate executions of the law, yet we cannot on that account lose sight of the great truth that the just province of all law is the protection of society and not the punishment of the offender. And, therefore, no rigor, or semblance of persecution, is excusable after the public safety is reasonably assured. And as regards the safety of our loyal people at this time, even in the most exposed counties, our information impresses us with the belief that we can afford to inaugurate the necessary steps for discontinuing everything known as war legislation.

On this point we wish to be distinctly understood, as follows: We do not advocate an instant abrogation of the disfranchising clause in our Constitution, for that is impossible, but we do favor prompt steps by our next Legislature toward putting it in process of repeal—a process, by the way, that will consume upward of two years from next Winter. And, in the meantime, we shall hope to see the next Legislature take early opportunity to do away with the test oaths now resting upon lawyers, suitors and schoolteachers. These oaths have had their day, and, whatever their services in the past, their future advantage to the State may well be doubted. And as for the voters' oath, we presume by the time it can be legally dispensed with under the repeal process alluded to, there will be few disinterested citizens in our midst, however bitter their remembrances of the war, who will really regret its discontinuance. And finally, as regards the present Registry law, while expressing our earnest attachment to the plan of guarding the purity of the ballot-box by a registration of all the qualified voters of the State, still we shall receive with satisfaction at the hands of the Legislature such a modification of existing features, as will, among other things, provide for the election of the officers of registration by the people, instead of their appointment by the State Executive, and in such manner, also, as will secure the minority one representative in every County Board, believing that these changes will secure the best guarantee for an impartial execution of the law.

We believe that a gradually liberalized policy like this is not only just and right of itself, but in keeping with the grand record of patriotism and statesmanship made by the Republican Party throughout a contest unparalleled for its extent and bitterness. History relates no more enviable achievements than those of this great party, which, coming into life to prevent the Republic from being converted into a slave empire, has come out of a long and successful war true to its first inspirations in favor of justice and humanity toward all classes of men. We believe that in consistency with this record of our party at large throughout the country, and as a matter of expediency among ourselves, that we cannot afford to keep a large body of our fellow-citizens perpetually disfranchised, and thereby perpetually disaffected. Ostracism within the State tends to bring about emigration from the State. Permanent disfranchisement is not in keeping with a form of government like ours; and were its continuance possible by the will of the majority, which it is not, the end could not be otherwise than disastrous to the public welfare. An enlightened public sentiment, therefore, demands that there shall be no adherence to such a practice longer than absolutely necessary, and we have daily evidence that a change to this effect is going on, not only in this locality, but throughout West Virginia.

Hence, in conclusion, every consideration that can appeal to us from the better instincts of our human nature in favor of that mercy toward the erring which we all need, down to the best interests of our mere party organization, prompt us to lay before our Republican brethren of Ohio County these views, and to ask them to unite with us in giving them effect in the canvass this Fall.

Governor Hoffman and the Ratification of the Amendment.

From the Albany Journal, Aug. 31.

Considerable comment—more than seems necessary—has been occasioned by the failure of Governor HOFFMAN to transmit to Washington a statement that the Fifteenth Amendment had been indorsed by our Legislature. It will be remembered that the action was in the form of a joint resolution. As this does not require the Governor's signature, and as he was not requested to make the notification, he probably assumed that there was nothing for him to do in the premises. The Detroit *Post* (Rep.) considers this as taking a very unfair partisan advantage; while the Rochester *Union* (Dem.) hopes the next Legislature will be politically so constituted that it will take no steps to supply the omission. Really, we do not see that the course of the Governor has any effect whatever upon the measure. He might have notified the State Department of the facts had he seen fit to do so; but his failure does not involve the slightest consequence. The act of the Legislature was complete in itself. It is a matter of official record, and susceptible of proof in any form required. It is operative equally with or without Executive sanction. If the requisite number of States three-fourths—with New-York, indorse the amendment, nobody need fear that it will fail to become a part of the Constitution because Governor HOFFMAN did not write an official letter to Secretary FISH, apprising him of the passage of the joint resolutions.

Two Boys Saved from Drowning by a Woman—An Iowa Ida Lewis.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Democrat, Aug. 25.

Two young gentlemen, JAS. JOHNSON and WM. SILVER, each about 16 years of age, took an old skiff last evening from the foot of Warren-street and commenced pulling toward Maple Island. When between that spot and Willow Island, the boat, which was old and leaky, rapidly filled, and in their attempt to bail her out with their caps, they turned her over. The daughter of a fisherman living on Mill-street saw the accident, and getting into a small flat-bottomed boat which chanced to be at hand, paddled to the scene of the disaster. On arriving she found one of the young gentlemen clinging to the upturned skiff, while the other, exhausted and ready to give in, supported himself on an oar. The brave girl assisted them into her boat, and with true feminine policy, made the overturned skiff fast astern and returned to shore. In all human probabilities these boys owe their lives to the presence of mind and ready assistance of this young woman, whose conduct their parents will not allow to go unrewarded.

Will of the Late Judge McDonald.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Aug. 31.

The last will and testament of the late Judge DAVID MCDONALD was admitted to probate yesterday. We glean the following items from the document:

To my grandchildren, ELLA VENABLE, ALICE VENABLE, WM. VENABLE and MARY G. M. VENABLE, I bequeath my farm in Vertland, Marion County.

To my daughters, ELLA RAY, FLORA and LILLIE MCDONALD, I devise in fee simple my house and lot where I now reside, No. 80 North Pennsylvania-street.

To my son, DAVID H. MCDONALD, my large photographic likeness; also my two large manuscript books, in which I have noted many things touching theology, morality, science and literature; also all my diaries; also my little manuscript book, containing sketches of myself and kindred.

To my son, CURRAN E. MCDONALD, I bequeath my manuscript book of poetry; also all my manuscript discourses, lectures on law, and other manuscripts not herein specified.

Other articles of minor consideration were willed to his daughters. He desired that two men should be selected by his executors to appraise his law library, and that JOHN W. RAY should have the privilege of purchasing it at two-thirds of the price of such appraisement. If not purchased by Mr. RAY, then to sell it at auction to the highest bidder.

What is left of the estate is to be divided in two equal parts between DAVID H. MCDONALD and the executors, in trust for CURRAN E. MCDONALD.

"I appoint DAVID H. MCDONALD and JOHN W. RAY as my executors. I trust that all my kindred be named in the will. Though they may not all be satisfied with its provisions, I will at least believe that I have endeavored to treat them all justly and equitably. To them all I bequeath my undying love. May we meet again."

THE NEW FISH MARKET.

Description of the New Market of the Fishmongers' Association at Fulton Ferry—The Building to be Completed in October.

On the 22d day of April last the Legislature passed an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Fulton Market Fishmongers' Association of the City of New-York," and authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of this City to lease to that association, for the period of ten years, "all the premises now used and occupied as a fish market at the slip on the East River within the said City next northeasterly of Fulton-slip, including the easterly half of Pier No. 21 and the westerly half of Pier No. 22 on either side of said slip, for the distance of half of the said piers in length from the bulkhead of said slip on South-street, together with the said bulkhead with the appurtenances." This act was passed to enable the Association to erect on the premises specified a structure for market purposes to replace the tumble-down sheds that have for years been devoted to the sale of fish. The Association is made up altogether of the fish dealers at Fulton Market, Mr. CHARLES MILLER being its President, and has a capital of $3,000,000. In accordance with the laws a lease was executed to the Association for ten years, from the 1st of June, 1869, at a rental of $5,000 per annum, and contracts for the erection of an appropriate market building were immediately entered into with Mr. BERNARD KELLY and Mr. WM. E. MORGAN—the former to lay the foundation on piles, and the latter to erect the building itself. The bulkhead was made entirely new, the old one being removed. Two hundred and forty-six piles were driven, and on these massive beams were placed for foundation purposes. The building is to be of framework, and to occupy all the space between Piers Nos. 21 and 22, and will be 193 feet long, fronting on South-street, by 60 feet deep, from the bulkhead outward over the slip. It is to have two stories—the lower one to be fifteen feet six inches, and the upper one twelve feet six inches, in the clear. Surmounting the roof there will be three domes—one in the centre and one at either end. The first story will be devoted to the sale of fish, and the upper one is to contain a large room for the holding of meetings of the Association and its Executive Board, the remainder of this floor being used for storage purposes. The floor of the first story has a slant of six inches from the front, so as to enable the water which necessarily accumulates in such a place to run into the river, and thus aid in keeping the market in a cleanly condition. This floor (now nearly all laid) is composed of white Canada pine, the strips being thirty feet in length and six inches square. The second story is supported by solid girders of the same material, (unspliced,) each being sixty feet long, and fastened to the uprights with strong iron bolts. The first story will accommodate eighteen stands, each running the entire width of the building, and supporting these there are, under each, seventeen iron columns, fifty-one in all, which rest on plates embedded on the foundation beams, thus admitting of the removal of the flooring at any time without weakening the structure in any part thereby. The inside of the market proper is to be lighted by 150 gas burners, and in front of the building there will be eighteen gas lamps. The flooring is to be capable of sustaining 700 tons weight to every 40 square feet. The whole structure will cost upward of $100,000. It is anticipated that the building will be ready for opening on the 15th of next October, as 150 workmen are now engaged in erecting the building, though the contractor, Mr. MORGAN, has till the 1st of November for the completion of the work. The market business is now being carried on on the slip adjoining Fulton Ferry, temporary structures having been put up there for that purpose. The following gentlemen of the Association are the Building Committee in charge of the work: T. R. CROCKER, CHAS. MILLER and GILBERT COMSTOCK. The fishmongers say that when the market is completed it will be superior to any now known devoted to their business. By the terms of the act of incorporation the Association is compelled to keep the piers, Nos. 21 and 22, in good order, and the work of repairing these in a substantial manner is already begun.

Four-Oared Race of the Nassau Rowing Club.

This event, which comes off at 5 P. M. on Monday next, is a contest for supremacy between two four-oared crews picked from the best oarsmen of the Club. The Nassaus, now numbering upward of one hundred members, propose to be represented eventually in the various amateur contests on American waters, and this is their first step in the development of a representative six-oar crew, to be made up with the winners at this race. The two crews have been in active training for the past four weeks, one on the Passaic and the other on the Harlem River. The race will be rowed on the English plan, straight away with the tide, and will come off on the Nassau course, from Seventy-first to One Hundred and Thirty-first street, a measured three miles. The boats were both built by JAMES MCKAY, an English builder at Harlem, and are both of exactly the same model and dimensions, being forty-four feet long and twenty inches wide; no coxswain, steered by the bow oar. They are beautiful specimens of workmanship.

The following are the names of the contesting crews:

Challenging Crew—T. B. Baldwin, Captain and stroke; F. G. Brown, No. 2; George H. Henry, No. 3; J. B. Robert, bow.

Accepting Crew—J. C. Babcock, Captain and bow; H. A. Tappin, No. 2; G. S. Walsh, No. 3; J. H. Miller, stroke.

The bow-oarsmen of the respective crews are to be the judges, and the President of the Club, General LLOYD ASPINWALL, the referee. The prizes are to be four gold medals, one for each of the winning crew.

The style of stroke, as adopted by the Baldwin crew, differs from that of the Babcock crew, the former being seated on a direct line over the keel, after the Harvard style, while the other adopts the English style of sitting over to the side, with less leverage inboard. This difference of rig is the occasion of so marked a difference in the American and English styles of rowing, and will be put to a second test.

Humboldt Monument.

The following further contributions have been received up to Sept. 1: Previously reported, $2,582 50; C. A. Auffen, Ordt & Co., $50; Edmund H. Miller, $25; Richard Butler, $25; Officers of Citizens' Savings Bank, $30; T. Schuberth & Co., $25; Albert Dung & Son, $25; Wm. Springer, Louisville, $10; German Liederkranz, $150; Henry G. Stebonnies, $25; Baltgert Tasks, $25; Edward Warburg & Co., $25; Miss Emma Pew, $2; S. Adler, $1; H. Meyen, $10; total, $4,030 50.

FREDERICK KUHN,
Treasurer of the Humboldt Monument Fund.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Steam Communication with Europe and the Orient—The Management of the State Canals.

The Chamber met at its rooms, corner of William and Cedar streets, at 1:30 P. M. yesterday, Hon. GEO. OPDYKE, First Vice-President, in the chair.

Mr. G. W. DOW moved that a special meeting be held on Saturday, Sept. 18, to elect a Pilot Commissioner, as the term of office of one of the Board of Commissioners (Mr. TAYLOR) expires on that day. The motion was agreed to.

A communication from the Citizens' Association was read in relation to the adoption of some measure whereby the management of the State canals may be improved, and the annual expense of repairing the same reduced. The Association requests the Chamber to appoint a committee to confer with a like committee from its body in relation to the matter. The request was agreed to, and the Chair appointed the following named gentlemen as such committee: JAMES P. WALLACE, JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, WILLIAM H. FOGG, WILLIAM H. GUYON and PAUL N. SPOFFORD.

A communication was read from JAMES C. JEWETT, Managing Director in New-York of the proposed Mediterranean and Oriental Steamship Navigation Company, on behalf of that Company, setting forth the fact of the decadence of the American carrying trade with Europe, and the necessity of taking steps toward reëstablishing it. This document avers, that while not a single American steamer is engaged in transatlantic commerce, one hundred foreign steamships are doing our carrying trade, to say nothing of the vast number of sailing vessels owned in foreign ports that are engaged in commerce. That while hundreds of ships are bringing European emigrants hither from the British Isles, and from other countries, our efforts in this direction are confined to a few vessels making infrequent voyages to the north of Europe. The Mediterranean and Oriental Steamship Navigation Company proposes to begin remedying this disastrous state of things, by establishing a line of steamers "to ply between New-York, Norfolk and othern southern ports, and the Mediterranean ports of Europe, Asia and Africa, and through the Suez Canal, opening up a trade with China and Japan; and, looking across the Pacific, in connection with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to bring the trade from China, through San Francisco and the Pacific Railroad, to the Atlantic coast, thus restoring to the United States the prestige of its former commercial power among the nations of the earth." It is also requested that the Chamber "recommend, by resolution, that the Secretary of the Navy turn over to our Company such idle ships of the United States, unclaimed to the Navy Department, as may be adapted to the necessities and purposes of our Company, the value of which to be fixed by Congress on opening in December next, and to be paid by our Company; and, also, that your Chamber memorialize Congress to give our Company contracts for conveying the foreign mails on such terms as may be deemed proper." The Chamber is further asked to appoint a special meeting at which the Company's representative may be heard in relation to the foregoing, and that it appoint delegates to represent it at the opening of the Suez Canal on the 17th of November next, said delegates to be guests of the Company and to take passage to Europe in a steamer to be by it provided for that purpose.

The communication was referred to the Executive Committee to report thereon at the next meeting.

A communication was read from Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State, acknowledging the receipt of the Chamber's memorial in relation to reopening reciprocal commercial relations with Canada, and promising that the subject shall receive prompt attention on the part of the Government. Ordered on file.

Several communications of no public interest were referred to proper Committees without being read, after which the meeting adjourned.

LABOR MOVEMENT.

The Cost of the Tailors' Strike—The Humboldt Celebration, &c.

The Secretary of the Central Committee of the Shop Tailors' Union lately on strike report that during the strike $1,349 were received in its aid, and $1,160 were expended. The machinists and metal workers have taken steps to consolidate their Union with the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Society. They have adopted the constitution of the German Central Workingmen's Committee.

The newly-formed German Typographia is steadily progressing. There is still in existence an old German Printers' Union, and action has been taken to consolidate both these organizations.

The German wood carvers have resolved to participate jointly with the German Cigarmakers' Union in the Humboldt celebration, and have elected Messrs. WEIGAND and VOGT as delegates to meet the Committee of Arrangements for the torchlight procession. A meeting of the different trade organizations and vocal societies will take place to-morrow night at the Germania Assembly Rooms, to take further action in reference to this imposing demonstration.

Award of Contracts for Street-Paving and Sewer Construction.

The sureties of the bidders were approved by the Comptroller, and the award of contracts was yesterday made by the Croton Aqueduct Department in the following street improvements:

To J. L. BROWN, for paving One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue, with Fisk concrete pavement; price, $45,326.

To B. F. MILLER, for paving with Brown & Miller pavement, North Moore-street, from West Broadway to West-street, and White-street from Centre-street to Broadway; price, $21,495 and $11,382 50.

To C. G. WATERBURY, for paving with Nicolson pavement, Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth-street; price, $99,809.

To RICHARD CUNNINGHAM, for a sewer in Forty-third-street, between Third and Lexington avenues; price, $29,910.

To J. D. MINOR, for a sewer in Eighty-first-street, from Ninth-avenue to Eighth-avenue; price, $19,650.

To DANIEL GALLAGHER, for a sewer in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between First and Third avenues; price, $11,164.

To THOMAS MCCONNELL, for a sewer in Seventh-street, between First-avenue and Avenue B; price, $13,456.

To WILLIAM H. KEYS, for a sewer in Duane-street, between William and Rose streets; price, $6,099.

To HENRY STOLLINGER, for outlet sewer in Sixty-first-street at the East River; price, $36,305.

To ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, for a sewer in Fifth-avenue, between Eighty-ninth and One Hundred and Eighth streets; price, $52,326.

To D. DOWNEY, for a sewer in Seventy-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; price, $24,377.

To ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, for drains between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth streets and Fourth and Fifth avenues; price, $2,506.

Most of the above bids were opened on Tuesday last. At the same time bids were opened for sewers in Forty-second-street, in Tenth-avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, in Washington and Greenwich streets, and for receiving basins at various points, but owing to informality in the proposals no action was taken thereon.

The Sullivan-Street Poisoning Case—The Result of the Analysis.

Dr. EDERMANN, chemist of the Board of Health, having concluded the analysis in the case of Mrs. SARAH A. BROWNE, the colored woman late of No. 76 Sullivan-street, who is alleged to have been poisoned by her husband, GEO. BROWNE, made a report yesterday to Coroner FLYNN, who has charge of the case. The chemist stated that he had found a small portion of arsenic in the stomach of deceased and large quantities of the same poison in the blood and liver, and in his opinion death resulted from the poison in the system. BROWNE, the accused, is now in the Tombs awaiting the result of the inquest. He denies most solemnly that he had administered poison to his wife or was concerned in her death in any way. BROWNE was employed as a waiter in a gentleman's villa on Staten Island, and was necessarily often absent from the bedside of his wife during her last illness. CHARLES REX, a brother of deceased, stated to the Coroner that he was under the impression that Mrs. BROWNE committed suicide and was prompted thereto by jealousy. The inquest will be held on Saturday, when all the facts in the case will be fully developed.

THE HARVARD CREW.

Proposed Reception by the Boat Clubs of the City and Vicinity.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the representatives of the various boat clubs of this City and vicinity met at the house of the Nassau Boat Club, in Thirty-fourth-street, for the purpose of taking some action in regard to the reception of the Harvard crew on their return to this City.

General LLOYD ASPINWALL called the meeting to order, and nominated Ex-Commodore BRADY as Chairman.

The motion being adopted, Mr. BRADY said the meeting had been called at the instigation of General ASPINWALL for the purpose of considering in what manner the Harvard crew should be received on their return from England, or at best that portion of them that might return within a limited period. They would all remember that the Harvard crew had assembled in that house previous to their departure for a contest in which they were to meet the best crew that England had ever produced. All would remember their modesty, dignity and gentlemanly bearing. It was befitting the members of the boat clubs of this City to give these gentlemen a reception on their return to their own country. They had lost the laurels they went to contest for, but they would bring back with them a most honorable record. [Cheers.]

Mr. H. AMILUNG, of Yonkers, having been appointed Secretary, on motion of General ASPINWALL the gentlemen present handed in their names to the Secretary, and it was found that the Palisade and Vesper Clubs, of Yonkers; the Alcyon, of Brooklyn; the Neptune, of Staten Island; and the Nassau, Gulick, Waverley, Atalanta and Columbia Clubs had representatives present.

General ASPINWALL said he had never experienced such revulsion of feeling as he did on Friday last, when the news of the defeat of the Harvards came in. He would personally have made almost any sacrifice could the Harvards have wrested victory from their opponents. In regard to the reception he was himself divided in opinion as to whether it should be in the form of a dinner or an evening reception, or whether it should be merely a reception by the members of the boat clubs of the City and vicinity.

The Chairman said he would move that a dinner be given and that the tickets be $10 a head. He would himself take twenty or more if necessary. He was quite sure the Harvards would accept such a mark of esteem.

General ASPINWALL said the Harvards might be expected to arrive about the 10th or 11th of this month. He would in all probability be notified of the arrival of the steamer, and would go down and meet her and inform the Harvard crew of the action taken in regard to their reception. As for the dinner he thought the idea a good one, but the price of tickets must be decided on hereafter. He would suggest that the number of invitations issued should be limited. As to how many would take part in the reception it was impossible to determine.

Assistant Alderman ROBERTS, an old boating man, said he would cheerfully coöperate in any way he could. He thought a dinner the best way in which to meet the occasion. Speaking of the defeat of the Harvards he said the raw material was there with which, in his opinion, a victory might have been obtained, but they had trained wrongly. This was evident from the fact that they started off with a lead and failed to keep it.

After a good deal of conversational discussion a Committee of five was appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the Harvards. The Committee are Messrs. Aspinwall, Brady, Shea, Edwards and Amilung.

Captains the senior officers of the clubs represented were appointed as a Reception Committee.

The meeting then adjourned to Tuesday next at 3 P. M.

After the meeting had adjourned the Committee met in private, and made arrangements for obtaining all necessary information in regard to the various matters under their charge.

Probable Homicide in Fifty-third-Street—Escape of the Assailants.

At a late hour of Wednesday night, JOHN HESS and LUDWIG RENNING were in front of their residence, No. 354 West Fifty-third-street, and both very much intoxicated. A party of men happening to pass, irritating words were exchanged, and the matter coming speedily to blows, HESS was struck on the head with a stone thrown by one of the party, and fell to the sidewalk insensible. The party then fled, and as they were all strangers of whom the companion of HESS can give no description whatever, it is not probable that any arrest will be made. Very soon after the disappearance of the assailants, the Police arrived, and the wounded man was taken to the Forty-seventh-street Police Station. Police Surgeon WATERMAN was called, and upon making an examination, declared that the skull had been fractured, and that the injury must result fatally. HESS was subsequently taken to Bellevue Hospital. The Police of the Twenty-second Precinct were busy yesterday in endeavoring to trace the assailant, but their efforts were not encouraged by much hope of a successful termination.

Recovery of Stolen Property.

About 9 o'clock Wednesday evening Officer LANCASTER, of the Harbor Police, while patroling North River in a small boat, found 100 pieces of muslin, valued at $800, secreted under Pier No. 50, at the foot of Morton-street. The muslin was delivered, yesterday, to the Property Clerk, at the Central Police Office, and was subsequently claimed as a part of a lot of goods stolen during Monday night from Pier No. 39 North River.

During the same night Officers HANNAN and PAYNE, of the Harbor Police, gave chase to a junkboat, in East River, which was finally abandoned to them at the pier foot of Dover-street. It was found to contain a large hawser, valued at $60, which, it was subsequently found, had been stolen during the early part of the night from the schooner *J. Payne*, lying at anchor in the stream.

Burglar Shot.

On Tuesday night a German, who gave his name as JACOB SHIRE, attempted to force an entrance to the house of GEORGE MERRITT, at Merrick. In the attempt Mr. MERRITT was aroused by the noise, and looking from his window observed the form of a man. Procuring his revolver, he questioned the man as to his right on the premises, when he turned and fled, followed by a ball, which took effect in his back. He was found lying on a grass plot near the front entrance, and taken to the house and properly cared for, and yesterday morning turned over to the authorities.

Sudden Death of an Ex-Sheriff.

On Wednesday evening, JOSEPH CURTIS, formerly Sheriff of Queens County, died very suddenly from the effects of apoplexy. He was in his usual good health during the day and evening, and after the attack lived but a few minutes.

The Oath of Office in the United States Weighmaster's Department.

Collector GRINNELL yesterday swore in the foreman of the Weighmaster's Department of the United States Custom-house, and announces his intention also to administer the oath for the honest and faithful discharge of duty to the men em-

ployed in that branch of the revenue service. This step has been taken in consequence of the late reprehensible proceeding, which have occurred in that department, and is a new feature in the carrying out of the Customs collection—the Weighmaster's employes never having been before compelled to subscribe to the oath of office.

THE REVENUE FRAUDS.

The Case of Archer Brothers—Examination on the Charge of Representing Highwines as Rectified Spirits—Testimony for the Prosecution.

The examination of CHARLES S. and WASHINGTON ARCHER, on the charge of "branding and shipping spirits as rectified when they were highwines," was commenced before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday morning. The charge forms one of several which have recently been preferred against the defendants, all of which relate to revenue matters. The case has excited considerable interest, both of the accused having been prominently connected in business in this City for the past thirty years. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY conducted the examination for the Government.

Thomas F. Stark testified: I live at Canandaigua, N. Y.; I am an attorney-at-law; I was present at a trial at the last Circuit at Canandaigua between Archer Brothers and the Sheriff; I think Washington Archer testified at the trial; the suit was to recover the pay of ten barrels of highwines seized by the Sheriff; W. Archer claimed the highwines; at the trial he testified that he shipped the ten barrels to one L. B. Garlinghouse, as his agent; he testified that Garlinghouse made a false report to him; he said they were highwines, and claimed $1 20 a gallon for them; he testified on the trial that they were marked rectified spirits, and that they contained grain highwines; he said that he shipped them in two lots of five barrels each, so that the Government officers should not know anything about them; I was attorney for Garlinghouse, and as such was compelled to take particular notice of the transaction; the liquor was turned out to me afterward; two or three barrels contained highwines; W. Archer identified this liquor as belonging to him.

Cross-examined—Garlinghouse was a liquor dealer at Canandaigua; I was present during the whole trial; the liquor seized by the Sheriff and put in jail was not rectified spirits; I sold it as highwines; I was sent to this examination by Collector Holmes of my district.

Re-direct—I have no interest in this case one way or the other.

Charles A. Garlinghouse testified: I live at Canandaigua; I am in the employ of L. B. Garlinghouse, my father; I am a practical rectifier; I was present at the trial between the Sheriff and Archer; I recollect the testimony of Washington Archer; he admitted that he shipped ten barrels of highwines in two separate lots; he testified that he superintended the shipping; he admitted on the cross-examination that the tax was $2 a gallon, and that he sold the spirits for $1 40; I noticed the brand on the barrels; they were branded rectified spirits; I tasted them and rectified a portion of them; I accompanied Mr. Archer to jail to identify the liquor; he identified the barrels; I have been a practical distiller six years; I never have known highwines to be branded as rectified spirits during my experience in the trade.

Cross-examined—The contents of the six barrels had not been run through charcoal; I know the Government brands on liquors; there may be brands that I know nothing of; I was present at the trial nearly all the time; Archer testified that the spirits were forty to forty-five degrees above proof; the fact that the barrels were branded rectified spirits when they were highwines first attracted my attention to them.

Benjamin F. Clayton testified: I am Deputy Collector in the Third District; I have dealt in spirits for five years; the proper brand for highwines is sometimes "highwines" and sometimes "copper distilled spirits;" there is no such brand known to the trade as "highwines" for rectified spirits.

The case was adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

Billiards.

The absorbing topic in billiard circles just now is the match between JOHN DEERY, of this City, and MELVIN FOSTER, of New-London, Conn. At the close of the protracted series of games which conferred upon DEERY the Diamond Cue and the title of Master Billiard Player, he was challenged by FOSTER, the only one who in the tournament had defeated him. Yesterday the representatives of the two players met, and, it having been ascertained that the Hippotheatron could be secured for the 14th inst., it was decided that the contest should take place on that date. The rules governing the championship require that every contest for the Cue shall consist of 1,500 points, caroms, played with 2⅜ balls on a four-pocket table, having the Phelan cushion; that, in addition to the Cue, there shall be a stake of $500 a side, neither more nor less; and that the winner of a match played in public shall defray all expenses. It is furthermore stipulated, in order to insure scientific play and a thorough test of skill, that there shall be neither crotching nor "cornering" of balls, nor push strokes, and that all caroms shall count alike. As thus modified, the American game is faultless, and is being gradually adopted by the clubs. If at certain stages it requires less manipulative skill than the French game, it at all times calls for the exercise of more judgment; there is more spirit in it than in any other game, and repeated experiments have demonstrated that no other game so well subserves all the purposes of a public contest. DEERY and FOSTER are in excellent play, and, although the latter is slightly the favorite, it is conceded upon all sides that the struggle will be close. In point of skill, it would be impossible to find two players better fitted to oppose each other; but in a public contest at billiards, with reputation and money at stake, skill is secondary. Nerve is paramount, and nerve will determine the contest between DEERY and FOSTER. The former is practicing at O'CONNOR'S, while FOSTER is perfecting himself at his room in New-London, giving most of his opponents the odds of grand discount in games of 200 points.

Narrow Escape of a Rye Sailing Party.

A party of gentlemen, residing in Rye, had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday. They had been out fishing in a sail-boat near the "Hen and Chickens," and were returning, when the boat capsized, and the party were thrown out. Their names were ABNER MILLS, Esq., and his son-in-law, Mr. JACKSON, THOMAS WILSON, Esq., THOMAS and RICHARD DOWNING and Mr. LOCKE, Sr. As they were clinging to the bottom of the boat, they were perceived by THOMAS L. RUSHMORE, Esq., of Mamaroneck, who was out sailing, and who succeeded in rescuing them from their exceedingly dangerous position. They were afterward taken to his residence and cared for, and returned to Rye on the evening train.

The Late Bank Defalcation at Yonkers.

All the assets, books and other property of the banking-house of T. F. MORRIS & Co. have been turned over to the assignees, Messrs. JOHN WHEELER and PHILIP A. DEYO, who will attend to the settlement of the affairs as early as possible. Mr. STOKES, the defaulting cashier, was still in Canada a few days ago. In the course of a conversation with F. A. COE, Esq., who was deputed to see him in behalf of his late employers and their creditors, he manifested a bold and defiant attitude in the matter, and declared in very emphatic language that he would not give up one cent. Mr. COE remarked on his return that during the course of his extended experience he had never met a more barefaced or heartless villain.

A Brooklyn Burglar Caught in an Unexpected Trap—He Dies in the Hospital.

At an early hour yesterday morning ROBERTS' Wall-street stores in Furman-street, Brooklyn, was the scene of a tragedy of a somewhat peculiar character. It appears that GEORGE HENRY WASHINGTON and another man whose name has not transpired, employed in the stores referred to, started out on a burglarious expedition; that they entered the building in some manner not yet fully elucidated, and that they were in the act of transferring a quantity of dry goods to some person outside. The theory advanced by those who visited the premises is that the burglar WASHINGTON was in the act of pulling a piece of dry goods out of a bale on the upper floor of the building, when he slipped back and fell down the fall or hatchway. The criminal companion made his way out and fled, leaving the victim to writhe in pain until he might be picked up by the first person entering the store in the morning. It was not until the wife of the unfortunate WASHINGTON went to the stores, about 8 o'clock in the morning, that his situation was known. She applied to the private watchman, J. FRITH, who, upon opening the door, found WASHINGTON lying in a mangled and insensible condition. He was at once removed to the City Hospital, where he died yesterday afternoon. The Coroner stated that the skull of deceased was crushed and fractured, and most of his ribs were broken and the body otherwise fearfully bruised. It appears that deceased left home in company with his burglarious confederate about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night; that the latter returned home, when the wife of deceased asked him for her husband. He replied that he was at the stores. The wife becoming uneasy went in search, and made the discovery described. It is understood that a series of burglaries has taken place at these stores within a short period, which, for reasons which cannot be divined, have been kept from the public.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor OSBORNE, President, in the chair.

Supervisor CROOK presented the petition of DENNIS DRISCOLL, asking the Board to make an appropriation of $300, that being the amount of bounty promised by the County of Kings in January, 1865, and the petitioner having enlisted under such promise. The petitioner states that he enlisted in the Marine Corps after the war, and did not return to Brooklyn until a few days ago. Referred to the Law Committee.

Supervisor LITTLE, of the Special Committee on the Equalization of State Taxes, reported that the State Assessors were now in session at Albany, and he thought that when the result of their deliberations should appear, it would be found that the State tax of Kings County would be no higher than it was last year.

Supervisor CROOK moved that it be referred to the Supervisor of the Seventeenth Ward to examine the bridge over Newtown Creek, between Greenpoint and Hunter's Point, and report its condition to the Board, and state whether it requires any or what work or repairs for its safety.

Supervisor DROLL said that the Commission to whom the construction of the bridge alluded to was intrusted, spent $42,000 in the work and it was worthless. The matter was referred, as proposed.

The Board then adjourned.

The Poor of Kings County, and What They Cost.

The annual report of the Superintendents of the Poor of Kings County, which was to have been presented to the Board of Supervisors yesterday, is printed in a neat pamphlet.

From this report it appears that the expense of supporting the poor of the county has increased $75,000 over the amount needed during the last year, and $150,000 more than in the year previous to that. The Superintendents set forth that the increase alluded to is not as large in proportion as the increase in the number of paupers, and they assume that the increase of pauperism is not disproportionate to the increase of population. Pauperism, they represent, has a proportion to the population equal to one in 532, the total number of paupers being 7,516, and the expenditures for their support for the year will amount to $530,000. The average cost of paupers in the county is set down at $2 each per week. The report states that the amount called for, $530,000, includes the erection of a new brick dead-house, and the fencing, grading, &c., of the grounds at the Lunatic Asylum. The Superintendents also propose to have a workhouse built in which to employ able-bodied paupers.

Real and Personal Taxable Property in Brooklyn.

The following returns of the Board of Assessors of the City of Brooklyn have been made to the Clerk of the Board of Assessors, giving the value of the taxable property, real and personal, in the several wards of the city for the present year:

Wards.	Real.	Personal.
First	$8,513,505	$2,765,805
Second	4,780,650	1,365,700
Third	12,210,680	4,674,479
Fourth	7,265,325	846,400
Fifth	4,845,682	15,000
Sixth	15,115,645	1,282,070
Seventh	10,306,440	545,000
Eighth	2,707,347	69,500
Ninth	5,761,755	244,400
Tenth	16,021,558	621,000
Eleventh	8,095,110	364,400
Twelfth	7,563,020	35,000
Thirteenth	9,051,780	2,062,615
Fourteenth	4,978,705	5,000
Fifteenth	2,763,500	6,000
Sixteenth	5,766,685	10,500
Seventeenth	5,413,437	180,500
Eighteenth	2,670,450	66,000
Nineteenth	5,615,555	407,702
Twentieth	13,672,089	1,344,650
Twenty-first	13,975,461	132,350
Twenty-second	2,100,800	25,900
Total	$177,398,120	$17,555,990

The total value of real and personal taxable estate amounts to $194,954,110.

Presentation to Hon. T. C. Acton.

The Inspectors and Captains of the Metropolitan Police will leave this morning, by a special car, for Saybrook, Conn., to visit Hon. THOMAS C. ACTON, late President of the Board of Police Commissioners, for the purpose of presenting to him a series of complimentary resolutions, elegantly engrossed and set in a massive frame of black walnut, ornately carved and gilded. The presentation will be made by Superintendent KENNEDY, who left for Saybrook last evening. The party will return by the boat which reaches the City at 4 o'clock Saturday morning, and meantime New-York and Brooklyn will be without a Police official above the rank of Sergeant.

Casualties.

WILLIAM BRAY, 15 years of age, of No. 425 East Twelfth-street, had his arm broken, yesterday, at No. 613 Broadway, by an iron door falling upon him. He was attended by Police Surgeon KIMBARK at the Central Police Office.

NICHOLAS SUGRUE, a carpenter, residing at No. 23 Cherry-street, yesterday fell into the basement of No. 24 Crosby-street, and was so injured that he was taken home by the Fourteenth Precinct Police.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR FRIDAY.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
3192	Goodale vs. Smith.	3463	Kline vs. Hamburg and Am. Packet Co.
3463	Stanford vs. McKilroy.	3464	Tuthil vs. Henke.
3466	Chichester vs. Jenkins.	3465	Junier vs. Price.
3467	Turner vs. Osborn.	3466	Holmes vs. Hatheway.
3462	Churchill vs. Benedict.		

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 2.

By Judge Barnard.

J. F. Philips vs. Henry W. Wheeler et al.; this motion must stand over until Judge Sutherland settles the order in the matter before him.

George F. Titus vs. Margaret Titus; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Leonard M. Conover vs. John A. Conover; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff; custody of the child awarded to the plaintiff.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

The following cases were disposed of at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday:

Henry Albert, petit larceny; Penitentiary six months.

James McLoughlin, petit larceny; Penitentiary six months.

Robert J. Johnson, petit larceny; Penitentiary six months.

Emma Schmidt, petit larceny; Penitentiary six months.

Ann Smith, petit larceny; Penitentiary three months.

Herman Baker, concealed weapon; Penitentiary two months.

John McCarthy, assault and battery; Penitentiary two months.

James Wall, assault and battery; Penitentiary two months.

Sarah Thompson, assault and battery; Penitentiary one month.

Bridget Dunn, assault and battery; fined $25.

Herman Sachs, assault and battery; fined $10.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—SEPT. 2.

Before Judge Barnard.

In the absence of Judge Cardozo, Judge BARNARD opened the Court of Oyer and Terminer. A large number of indictments was handed in by the Grand Jury, all, or nearly all of which, were for the ordinary routine crimes of burglary, larceny, &c., and against professional criminals. After receiving the indictments the Court adjourned over until the 3d inst. at 11 A. M.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

A BURGLAR ARRESTED.

Late on Wednesday night Officer Kline, of the Fourteenth Precinct, while patrolling along Centre-street, noticed John Clark, who was acting in a somewhat suspicious manner. Clark was arrested and was found in possession of wearing apparel to the amount of $25. After Clark was locked up at the Police Station, it was ascertained that the apartments of Henry Holstein, at No. 243 Centre-street, had been entered and robbed of the property which was found in the possession of Clark. The accused, on being arraigned before the Magistrate, was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

STOLEN SILVER WARE.

Patrick O'Connor was arrested on Wednesday night by Officer Leahy, of the Sixth Precinct, and in his possession was found about $150 worth of silver ware marked "Page" and "S.," which has evidently been stolen. The accused was remanded until the owner of the silver ware can be found.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

RIVER THIEF.

Robert Tade, of the bark *Cupido*, lying at Pier No. 49 East River, complained of Daniel Hogan, that he had stolen a cask of oxalic acid, valued at $30, which formed part of the cargo of the vessel. He was seen in the act of carrying aft the cask by a policeman. He was committed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 2, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'64..	123⅛	400	Reading R.......c	96⅛
25,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'65 n	121⅛	100	do.......b5	96⅛
110,000	U.S. 5-20 C.'67.	121⅛	1200	do........	96⅛
10,000	do.......b3	121⅛	100	do........	96⅛
10,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112	300	Lake S.&M.S. b3	105
25,000	U.S. 6s, Cur....	111⅛	6	do........	105⅛
1,000	N. C. 6s do.....	56	14	Ill. Cen........	139
10,000	N. C. 6s, new, bet. call......	49	10	Cleve. & Pitts....	105
4,000	Missouri 6s......	87½	200	do...bet. call	107⅛
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is......	91½	1200	Chi. & N. W......	84⅛
			1100	do..........	84⅛
6,000	do..........	92	500	do..........	84⅛
10,000	N.Y. St. B.L.R	105⅛	300	do........s3	84⅛
3,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	98⅛	200	do.........b3	84⅛
24,000	La. 6s, Lev. B. bet. call.......	66	300	Chi. & N.W. Pf...	93⅛
			20	do..........	94⅛
1,000	Erie 1st M......	98	300	Chi. & R. I.......	114⅛
1,000	Erie 4th M......	82½	400	do.........s60	114⅛
7,000	Mich. S. 2d M..	92	1200	Mil. & St. P......	80
5,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st.	90	100	do.........s3	79⅛
20,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s.......	94⅛	100	do.........b3	79⅛
			200	do.........c	79⅛
4,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	98⅛	100	do........b15	80
11,000	do..........	99	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf...	88⅛
2,000	N.J. Cen. 1st M.	99	300	do..........	88⅛
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	84⅛	100	do.........b3	88⅛
9,000	C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.....	82⅛	500	Tol., W. & W.....	83
			66	P. Ft. W. & Chi. guarant'd....	89
1,000	A.&T.H.2d M P	81			
500	Lake S. Div. B.	91⅛	200	do..........	88⅛
10	B'k of Comm'h...	110	25	do..........	88⅛
5	Amer. Ex. Bank.	116	100	do........b60	88⅛
25	Continental Bk...	100⅛	100	do..........	88⅛
5	Park Bank......	170	100	Ohio & Miss. R..	32⅛
30	Fourth Nat. Bk..	105⅛	25	Chic. & Alt. b.c...	158
100	Quicksilver......	15	100	Chic. & Alt. Pf...	158
100	Pacific Mail......	80	100	C., C.Cin. & I.C. R	84
30	West. U. T. b. c.	37⅛	300	Del., L. & W.....	112⅛
100	Am. M. U. Ex.b.c	36	12	do..........	113
100	N. Y. Cen.........c	204	70	do..........	112⅛
400	do.........c	204⅛	10	N.Y. & N.H. R.R.	140
400	do.........s3	204⅛	100	H. & St. J. R....	125
200	do..........	204⅛	20	N. J. R..........	123⅛
400	do........b30	205⅛	7	Rome & Watert'n	105
100	Mich. Ct., bet. call	131			

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$2,000	U.S. 6s,'81, R....	122	30,000	U. S. 6s Cur.....	111⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s,'81, C...	123	100,000	U.S.5-20C.'67 b5	121⅛
10,000	U.S. 5-20 R.'62.	122⅛	50,000	do.........s3	120⅞
9,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'64.	122⅛	17,000	do..........	120⅞
5,000	U.S. 5-20 R.,'64.	121⅛	24,000	do..........	120⅞
15,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65.n	120⅞	25,000	do.........b5	120⅞
2,000	do..........	121	10,000	do..........	121⅛
1,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C...	111⅛	25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	111⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

15,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n....	52	100	Chi. & R. I........	114⅛
100	Adams Ex........	56⅛	100	do.........b10	114⅛
700	N. Y. Cen. R......	206	50	do.........b30	115⅛
300	Harlem R........	160	51	Pitts.F.W.&C.Gd	88
600	Clev. & Pitts.....	109	300	Mil. & St. P. R....	80⅛
200	do..........	109⅛	100	do.........b30	81
400	do..........	109⅛	300	do..........	80⅛
300	do..........	109⅛	600	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	88⅛
1600	L. Shore & M.S..	106	100	Ohio & Miss. R...	32⅛
200	Chi. & N. W......	84⅛	200	C.C. & I. C. R....	32⅛
200	Chi. & N.W. Pf...	93⅛	100	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	128

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$25,000	Mo. State 6s..	87⅛	100	Pacific Mail......	80⅛
100	Mariposa.......	7	200	Reading........	96⅛
200	do..........	7⅛	500	do.........b3	97
100	Quick. M. Co...s30	15	100	L. S. & M. S......	105⅛
100	West. U. T.....b10	37⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. R...	84⅛
100	do..........	37⅛			

THURSDAY, Sept. 2—P. M.

A very decided, and in point of wealth, strong *Bull* movement was inaugurated in the Gold Room to-day, to advance the price of Gold by main force—that is, by bold and continued buying. At noon, when the quotation in the open market stood about 133⅞ @ 133⅞ ⅌ cent. the Treasury Office sold $1,000,000 to the highest bidders, who proved to be Messrs. MARVIN BROTHERS, at 133.66 ⅌ cent. Other parties bid unsuccessfully, all together, to the extent of $5,450,000 at figures ranging from 133.15 to 133.51 ⅌ cent. After the award the sales in the Gold Room were first at 133⅞ @ 133⅞ ⅌ cent., from which there was a further rapid advance to 133⅞ @ 134 @ 134⅛ @ 134⅛, and by the close of business hours to 135 @ 135⅛ ⅌ cent. The bidding was for large sums; at one time for all the Room would sell. The movement indicated a determined purpose to force the market up two or three points at any risk or cost, irrespective of the Foreign Exchanges, which fell to 109 @ 109⅛ ⅌ cent., or the Foreign news, or the Public Funds, or, in short, of any other influence which an ordinary calculation might be supposed to operate adversely to any important rise in Gold. The Customs demand of the day amounted to about $800,000, in addition to which $300,000 was deposited in the Treasury Office, probably for California account. The *Bull* party in Gold are probably safe in the calculation that no further sales will be made from the Treasury for two weeks, and but little more Gold Interest paid out until November, while on the other hand the Customs demand for Gold will continue on a liberal scale. But with all these seeming advantages the question recurs as to a market to sell upon when the party grow tired of buying.

Money was in good offering to-day at 6 @ 7 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers, with some exceptions in favor of the great dealers in the Public Funds as cheap as 5 ⅌ cent. per annum.

The Public Funds showed some weakness about noon to-day, the 5-20s of 1867 declining to 120⅞ @ 121 ⅌ cent. as against 121⅛ ⅌ cent. last night, and other of the Gold-bearing Stocks were from ⅛ to ¼ ⅌ cent. cheaper. The feeling for an hour or two seemed quite bearish, but soon after the Second Board adjourned prices showed a general recovery, and the closing quotations are within ⅛ @ ¼ ⅌ cent of the latest figures of Wednesday night. The Southern State Bonds were steady in prices upon a light business. The Railway speculation was higher on the Vanderbilt New-York Stocks, and especially buoyant on Central up to 107 ⅌ cent., from which there was some reaction to 106⅛ @ ¼ @ ⅛ ⅌ cent. On the other hand most of the Western lines were weak, the exceptions being the St. Paul Stocks, which were partially improved on the turn in the Northwest election of yesterday. The weakest point on the Western list was Northwest Preferred, which fell below 93 ⅌ cent.

After the late Board the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night. The Gold market left off firm. In the Foreign Exchanges there was a considerable business done at 109 @ 109⅛ ⅌ cent, until the large rise in Gold, which checked operations. The Public Funds firm at the latest hour. The Railways irregular, with a bearish feeling against several of the Western Stocks, as well on light receipts at the close of August as on the division of yesterday in the Northwest clique and the marked want of success in the recent Lake Shore and Wabash consolidation. The Lake Shore Stock fell to-day below 105⅛ ⅌ cent. The Southern State Bonds were partially better on Tennessees and North Carolinas.

At about 5:30 P. M. there was increased weakness shown on the Western Railways in sympathy with Northwest, which fell to 90⅛ for the Preferred, and with Lake Shore, which closed 104⅛ ⅌ cent.:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	112⅝	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	123	123⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	121⅛	121⅛
American Gold Coin	133⅞	135⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	51⅞	52
Virginia Bonds, old	56	55
Missouri Bonds	87½	87½
North Carolina Bonds, new	48	49
New-York Central	204	205⅞
Reading Railway	97	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅞	114⅞
Northwest Common	84⅞	82⅞
Northwest Preferred	93⅞	90⅞
Pacific Mail Company	80	80⅞
St. Paul Preferred	88⅞	87⅞
St. Paul Common	79⅞	79⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅞	32⅞
Hudson River	186⅞	187
Harlem	160⅞	160
Lake Shore	106	104⅞
Wabash	83⅞	82⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., 1881	123	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	121⅛
6 ⅌ ct. coup., 1881	123	5-20 coup., 1867	121⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	122⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	121⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	123⅛	10-40 coupon	112⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	122⅛	6s Currency	111⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	122⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal bonds, 1870	99	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	92
Ill. coup. 6s, 1877	99	Louisiana 6s, levee b.	65⅛
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	99	Louisiana 8s, levee b.	84
Ill. War Loan	99	California 7s	125
Indiana 5 ⅌ c	98⅛	Connecticut 6s	99⅛
Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	98	Rhode Island 6s	99
Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878	98	Alabama 8s	98
Michigan 7 ⅌ c. W. L.	98	N. Y. reg. B'y Loan	108⅛
Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	60⅛	N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	108⅛
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	52	N. Y. 7s Canal L., '70	101
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	55	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	103
Georgia 6s	84⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	103
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	103
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	49	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	103
N. Carolina 6s, s. tax.	51⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	103
S. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	66⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	103
Missouri 6s	87⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	140	Irving	112
Merchants'	125	Metropolitan	127
Mechanics'	140	Market	124
Union	120	Nassau	107
America	142	Shoe and Leather	140
City	200	Corn Exchange	132
Phenix	109⅛	Continental	100
North River	90	Imp. and Traders'	120
Tradesmen's	150	Park	170
Seventh Ward	112	Manu. and Merchants'	100
State of New-York	111	Central National	112⅛
Commerce	126	Fourth National	105
Ocean	100	Ninth National	112⅛
American Exchange	115⅛	Oriental	150
Chatham	165	Gold Exchange	140
Bank of N. America	109⅛	Bank. & Brokers' Ass.	107
Hanover	109		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Gt. West. 1st M., 1888	88⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	87	Gt. West. 2d M., 1893	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	87	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 1st M. Ex.	98	Chi., R. I. & P.	94⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	98⅛	Morris & Es. 1st M.	98⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	83	Morris & Es. 2d M.	91
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	77	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98
Hud. R. 7s 1st M., '69-70	99	N. J. Con. 1st M.	99
Hu. R. 7s 2d M., S.F., '85	102	N. J. Con. 2d M.	100⅛
Harlem 1st M.	100	Pitts., F.W. & C. 3d M	94
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	92	Clev. & P. con. S. F.	82⅛
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c	98	Clev. & Pitts. 3d M.	96
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M	90	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	78⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., 1870	119⅛	Chi. & Alton S. F.	96
Alton & T. H 1st M.	91⅛	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	99⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. P.	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	92⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	90	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	92
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	89	Peninsula R. R. Bd.	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	100⅛
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. con.	84⅛	M. & St. P. 1st M., 7 3-10	91
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	103⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	91
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	86⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M., Ex.	90	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M.	83
Tol. & W. 2d M.	81	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d M.	79
Tol. & W. Equip. Bd.	78	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Tol. W. & W. con. c. S. F.	83⅛		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$86,468,743
Gold receipts	1,181,087
Gold payments	369,745
Gold balance	77,814,018
Currency receipts	3,183,985
Currency payments	2,448,579
Currency balance	8,259,615
General balance	90,671,204
Included in gold receipts—Customs	799,000

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD, SEPT. 2.

By Telegraph to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

City 6s, old	97 @ 97½
City 6s, new	101⅛ @ 101½
Camden and Amboy	122⅛ @ 122⅞
Pennsylvania Central	57⅛ @ 57⅜
Reading	96⅛ @ 97
Lehigh Valley	56 @ 56½
Catawissa preferred	38⅛ @ 38½
Philadelphia and Erie	30⅛ @ 30⅜
Lehigh Navigation	37⅛ @ 37½
Lehigh Gold Loan	97 @ 97⅜

The earnings of the Northwest Road for the fourth week in August, 1868, were $450,734 50; Fourth week in August, 1869, 335,745 87.

the fourth week in August, 1868, were	$450,734 50
Fourth week in August, 1869	335,745 87
Decrease	$106,988 63
Month of August, 1868	$1,351,940 84
Month of August, 1869	1,032,810 29
Decrease	$319,130 55

The Boston *Post* says:

"The recent failure on their extension of a boot and shoe firm in St. Louis is a rather severe blow to Pearl-street. The assets of the firm are about $150,000, and the indebtedness (most of it in Boston) is estimated at $400,000. One Boston firm has a bill for $60,000, and the claims of seven firms in Pearl-street foot up $200,000. Two or three Boston houses are nearly ruined by the failure, and there are circumstances connected with it not at all satisfactory to some of the creditors."

The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company for the fourth week in August, 1868, were $168,702; fourth week in August, 1869, $142,661—decrease, $26,041. For month of August, 1868, $561,368 43; for month of August, 1869, $501,666 15—decrease $59,397 25.

The *Albany Argus* says of the Flour and Grain movement on the Erie Canal:

"It has been stated that there was a large falling off in the movement of flour and grain on the Erie Canal, as compared with last year. The statistics at the office of the Auditor of the Canal Department show a different result, and one that is very satisfactory so far as concerns the business of 1869.

A comparison of the shipments of Flour and Grain at Buffalo to the 14th of August shows that in 1869 only 742 barrels of Flour had been shipped at that port, against 27,226 in 1869, a gain of 26,484. In 1868 there was shipped 3,229,929 bushels of Wheat, against 7,979,919 in 1869, a gain of 5,749,990 bushels. Of Rye, there was shipped in 1868, 7,342 bushels, against 36,985 in 1869, a gain of 29,393 bushels.

The shipments of Corn and Oats show a falling off, for the reason that the movement of these articles thus far this year is much smaller than in 1868. When the movement commences there is no doubt but that the canals will have their share of the business. The shipments of Corn and Oats at Buffalo to Aug. 14 are thus reported:

	Bushels.
Corn, 1868	8,606,060
Corn, 1869	3,450,990
Decrease	5,157,070
Oats, 1868	3,388,096
Oats, 1869	1,581,840
Decrease	1,806,256

As we said before, there has been a decrease in the movements of Corn and Oats as compared with last year. These articles have not come forward, and hence it cannot be argued that there has been a diversion from the canal. But with this lack of movement, and with one week less navigation than in 1868, the Erie Canal has carried 2,689 more tons of Flour and Grain in 1869 than 1868.

It is confidently believed by those competent to judge, that this difference in favor of 1869 will be largely increased before the close of navigation."

Messrs. JOHN BINGHAM & Co., in their Liverpool Produce Circular, of Aug. 20, remark:

"The favorable change in the weather has had the effect of checking the upward movement in the country grain markets, and those held this week are reported dull, with a tendency to lower prices. The number of grain cargoes on passage to ports of call in the United Kingdom, according to last return, was as follows: 325 cargoes Wheat, 300 cargoes Maize, and 24 cargoes Barley. Same time last year, 279 cargoes Wheat, 35 cargoes Maize, and 53 cargoes Barley.

There are now on the coast for sale, 4 cargoes of Wheat, 1 cargo of Maize, and 0 cargoes of Barley, and the sales since our last embrace: Arrived—1 cargo (2,486 qrs.) Black Sea Wheat, at 52s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo (1,800 qrs.) Danubian Wheat, at 48s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo (2,726 qrs.) American Spring Wheat, at 50s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs. On passage—13 cargoes (37,778 qrs.) Black Sea Wheat, at 53s. ⅌ 480 lbs., and 47s. @ 55s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo (2,600 qrs.) Mediterranean Wheat, at 48s. 6d. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 2 cargoes (3,300 qrs.) Baltic Wheat, at 51s. ⅌ 496 lbs., net; 1 cargo (575 qrs.) Spring Wheat, at 47s. ⅌ 480 lbs., (American terms.) Shipping—4,000 qrs. Mediterranean Wheat, at 48s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs. August shipment—37,300 qrs. Black Sea Wheat, at 50s. @ 55s. 6d. ⅌ 492 lbs., August and September shipment. Arrived, 2 cargoes (5,896 qrs.) Black Sea Maize, at 30s. 1½d. @ 31s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 5 cargoes (14,395 qrs.) Danubian Maize, at 30s. @ 31s. ⅌ 480 lbs. On passage, 5 cargoes (12,700 qrs.) Black Sea Maize, at 30s. 3d. @ 31s. ⅌ 480 lbs., and 32s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 4 cargoes (7,890 qrs.) Mediterranean Maize, at 30s. 6d. @ 32s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 34 cargoes (101,690 qrs.) Danubian Maize, at 29s. 6d. @ 31s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs., and 31s. 6d. @ 31s. 9d. ⅌ 492 lbs. Shipping, &c., 17,600 qrs. Black Sea Maize, at 32s. @ 32s. 6d. ⅌ 492 lbs., August and September shipment.

At our last Tuesday's market Wheat ruled dull, and to sell, 2d. @ 3d. ⅌ cental reduction would have been necessary. Flour was also the turn lower. Indian Corn, with a good demand, advanced 1s. 6d. @ 2s. ⅌ quarter. Oats were steady in price; but Oatmeal was hardly so well sold. Beans were the turn dearer. Peas were held firmly for the late advance.

At our Corn Exchange to-day Wheat met a good consumptive demand at 1d. @ 2d. under the rates of Tuesday last, making the decline since this day week 2d. @ 4d. on Red, and 2d. @ 3d. ⅌ cental on White. Flour was 6d. @ 9d. ⅌ barrel and sack cheaper; demand moderate. Indian Corn, with a fair demand, was again dearer, the advance established since this day week being 2s. @ 2s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Oats and Oatmeal steady at late prices, but rather slow of sale. Beans were held for extreme prices, Egyptian bringing 42s. 6d. @ 43s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Peas very steady.

Beef in moderate consumptive demand, without change in value.

Pork very scarce, and 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. dearer.

Bacon—Stocks are now very light, and prices show a further advance of 2s. ⅌ cwt.; demand moderate. Hams more inquired for at 58s. @ 62s.

Lard—With light imports and a fair demand; prices have advanced 2s. @ 4s. ⅌ cwt.

Cheese in active request at last week's quotations.

Butter in moderate demand, and for fine qualities rather more money has been paid.

Tallow sells readily at late rates."

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"The movement of Flour and Grain from the West through Buffalo, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, this year, including Flour estimated as Wheat, is 1,793,272 bushels more than for the corresponding period in 1868. The receipts of Grain show an increase of 90,789 bushels over the receipts of last year; and the receipts of Flour are 200,496 barrels more than were received in 1868 to Sept. 1. There has been a great increase in the movement of Wheat from the Western ports to Kingston and Montreal for export from the latter port by the line of steamers plying between there and Liverpool, which has told heavily on the trade of Buffalo.

The following will show the imports of flour and grain into Buffalo from the West by lake and Grand Trunk Railway for the month of September, and from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1869, as compared with previous years:

FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, including Flour, bu.
1869	170,119	4,740,867	5,591,482
1868	161,001	5,785,583	6,590,588
1867	161,988	5,010,088	5,819,779
1866	102,588	6,163,776	6,678,727
1865	132,656	5,110,797	5,774,077
1864	174,382	5,442,528	6,314,449
1863	143,594	3,386,584	4,104,554
1862	243,675	9,016,581	10,236,056
1861	215,195	6,397,461	7,473,436
1860	147,227	4,669,462	5,405,597
1859	127,609	1,349,324	1,987,369

FROM JAN. 1 TO SEPT. 1.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, including Flour, bu.
1869	783,051	20,986,071	24,901,326
1868	582,559	20,095,289	23,008,054
1867	419,146	16,044,857	18,140,087
1866	675,655	20,558,669	23,936,944
1865	946,326	20,906,036	25,637,675
1864	1,228,774	24,238,199	30,382,089
1863	1,392,673	29,480,686	36,444,051
1862	1,556,486	32,305,327	40,087,757
1861	1,009,860	23,898,445	28,472,460
1860	585,230	14,364,085	17,041,205
1859	645,535	4,722,606	7,950,371

The following will show the canal exports of flour and grain from Buffalo from the opening of canal navigation on May 1 from 1862 to 1866, inclusive, May 6, 1867, May 4, 1868, and May 10, 1869:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Flour, bbls.	13,906	399	474	83,744
Wheat, bu.	2,133,426	788,402	2,255,655	9,315,049
Corn, bu.	16,518,145	8,964,393	9,674,290	4,102,522
Oats, bu.	6,068,898	2,201,119	3,719,726	1,607,941
Barley, bu.	174,457	65,060	13,960	......
Rye, bu.	436,246	108,160	37,975	2,175
Total bu.	25,331,175	12,147,138	15,701,606	15,177,687

The following will show the aggregate receipts of tolls at Buffalo from the opening of the canal May 1 to Sept. 1, from 1860 to 1869 inclusive:

1869	$863,977 30	1864	$1,324,675 00
1868	1,015,109 06	1863	1,604,651 00
1867	948,728 36	1862	1,685,945 00
1866	1,255,197 00	1861	679,461 00
1865	1,110,297 00	1860	604,426 00

The annexed will show the number of boats cleared at Buffalo from the opening of the canal to Sept. 1, in the years:

1869	3,809	1864	4,663
1868	4,067	1863	4,837
1867	3,591	1862	6,133
1866	4,660	1861	4,780
1865	3,680		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD,

AND BY THE ADDITIONAL GUARANTEE OF A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF SIX MILLION OF DOLLARS.

ISSUE LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE OF ROAD ACTUALLY BUILT AND IN RUNNING ORDER.

THE ROAD IS IN COURSE OF THOROUGH AND RAPID CONSTRUCTION; 150 MILES WILL BE COMPLETED BY THE FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT, AND THE ENTIRE LINE, IT IS BELIEVED, BY THE END OF THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE ADMIRABLE SELECTION OF THE ROUTE FOR COMMANDING BOTH LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS CANNOT FAIL TO MAKE IT ONE OF THE BEST PAYING RAILROADS IN THE COUNTRY.

THESE CHOICE SECURITIES ARE MEETING WITH RAPID SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, AT WHICH PRICE THEY ARE STILL OFFERED.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD first mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, free of Government tax. Principal and interest payable in gold. Price, par and accrued interest in currency.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 82½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. Bonds of the CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

Issued by the

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment.

At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.

Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the rate.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st.,

Financial Agents of the Company.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 95 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	30	Cornmeal, bbls.	701
Beeswax, pkgs.	4	Cornmeal, bags	46
Cotton, bales	.....	Hops, bales	60
Copper, cakes	327	Hides, No.	800
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	49	Leather, sides	10,566
Eggs, bbls.	341	Oil, Lard, bbls	10
Ginseng, pkgs.	5	Petroleum, Ref., bbls	1,512
Flour, bbls.	13,759	Stearine, pkgs.	46
Wheat, bushels	31,467	Butter, pkgs.	1,380
Corn, bushels	2,791	Cheese, boxes	14,229
Rye, bushels	30	Starch, boxes	3,000
Barley, bushels	150	Tobacco, hhds.	336
Oats, bushels	19,677	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	440
Grass Seed, bushels	400	Whisky, bbls.	738
Flaxseed, bushels	25	Wool, bales	1,380

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Astronomer*, for Liverpool—37 hhds. Tobacco, 65,000 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 38,987 bushels Wheat, 622 bbls. Flour, 40 tons Divi Divi.

By the steamer *Tarifa*, for Liverpool—26 bales Hops, 6,250 lbs. Lard, 36,500 lbs. Bacon, 3 packages Carriages, 38,587 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Chili*, for Antwerp—21,311 gallons Refined Petroleum, 150,595 gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the steamer *Cuba*, for Liverpool—15,984 bushels Wheat, 17 bales Cotton, 250 bbls. Pork, 10 cases Sewing Machines, 209 bales Hops, 41,700 lbs. Cheese, 213 cases Tobacco, 2 cases Furs, 54,125 lbs. Bacon, 6,700 lbs. Lard, 5 bbls. Bladders.

By the bark *Zulia*, for Sydney, N. S. W.—4 boxes Carriages, 180 pkgs. Hardware, 420 cases Furniture, 327 bbls. Resin, 200 cases Salmon, 700 boxes Prepared Corn, 100 cases Gin, 200 boxes Lobsters, 100 cases Oysters, 50 cases Sarsaparilla, 2,300 Oars, 420 pkgs. Manufactured Wood, 208 pkgs. Glassware, 1 case Lamp Fixtures, 10 cases Perfumery, 209 cases Drugs, 2 cases Thermometers, 2 bbls. Zinc, 56 cases Sewing Machines, 2 boxes Wringers, 1 case Machinery, 53,089 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 1,000 cases Kerosene, 102 boxes Clocks, 10 cases Stone, 267 pieces Pine Lumber.

By the steamer *Deutschland*, for Bremen—216 bbls. Resin, 1,050 boxes Logwood, 45 cases Tobacco, 87 hhds. Tobacco, 287 bales Tobacco, 12,260 bushels Wheat, 350 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 25 cases Indigo, 30 packages Hardware, 22 tierces Pork, 6 hhds. Quercitron, 1 case Whisky, 19 cases Cigars, 320 bales Istle, 1 bale Furs, 60 hhds. Stems.

By the brig *Saul*, for Bristol—12,922 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Lo Nichols*, for Marseilles—521 hhds. Tobacco, 7,150 Staves.

By the bark *Union*, for Cork—23,317 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Iris*, for Cadiz—165,600 Staves.

ASHES—Pots have been salable and steady at $7 37½ @ $7 62½ ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls unchanged.

BEESWAX—A lot of 1,200 lbs. Southern was placed at 41½c. ⅌ lb.; market heavy.

COFFEE—Business has been confined to job lots from second hands; no change has been noted in prices. We quote: Java at 22c. @ 24½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c. @ 20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c. @ 17½c.; Rio, 8½c. @ 12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c. @ 19½c.; Jamaica, 15c. @ 18c.; Singapore, 20c. @ 22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c. @ 18c.; Manila, 19c. @ 21c.; Mexican, 16c. @ 18c.; Curacoa, 15c. @ 17c.; Angostura, 14½c. @ 18c.; Savanilla, 14½c. @ 18c., gold, ⅌ lb. The week's business in other than Rio, Messrs. AMANN & Co. sum up thus: 480 bags Java sold previously, but not reported; 3,650 bags Ceylon, ex *Hyacinthe*, sold for consumption on private terms; 1,147 bags Maracaibo, ex *Laura Pride*, sold for consumption on private terms; 3,155 bags Laguayra, sold for consumption within our range; 1,325 bags St. Domingo, shipped to Antwerp by first hands.

COTTON—Has been quiet but firm. Sales 532 bales, including 341 bales to spinners and 191 bales to speculators; also, 500 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales on the basis of Low Middling, December delivery, at 27c.; 100 bales on the basis of Low Middling, January delivery, at 26½c.; 200 bales on the basis of Low Middling, December delivery, free on board at Savannah, on private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	30½	30½	30¾	31
Good Ordinary	32¼	32½	32¾	33
Low Middling	34	34¼	34½	34¾
Middling	35	35¼	35½	35¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	849
Receipts last week	2,043
Receipts preceding week	1,364
Receipts since Jan. 1	256,115
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	497,302
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	477,026
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	432,314
Export clearances since our last	17
Exports since Jan. 1	163,327
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	227,769
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	238,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	275,851
Stock here	6,250

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,298,500
Receipts same time preceding year	2,337,000
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,132,368
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,445,000
Exports same time last year	1,640,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,556,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	11,000
Estimated stock same time last year	36,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,139
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,229
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in active demand for shipment and home use at a further improvement of 10c. @ 20c. ⅌ bbl., closing strong and buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,650 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 @ $6 60; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 60 @ $6 80; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 90 @ $7 40, and poor to good shipping brands of Round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60 @ $6 90 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were 3,500 bbls. Extra State and Western, for export, at $6 60 @ $6 90 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 60 @ $6 40
Extra State	6 50 @ 7 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	6 50 @ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 50 @ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 20 @ 9 50
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 65 @ 11 00

Southern Flour has been in fair demand and quoted steadier. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls. at $6 40 @ $7 for very poor to fair Ordinary, and $9 @ $11 50 for fair Ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is very dull at $6 50 @ $8 75 for Extra, ⅌ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is in good request at $4 25 @ $6 50 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 425 bbls. Cornmeal is in better demand at $5 30 @ $5 75 for Western; $5 25 @ $5 50 for Jersey; $6 10 for Baltimore, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 670 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite eagerly sought after, chiefly by export buyers, and has advanced materially in price, closing firmly with an upward tendency, particularly in the instance of prime lots of Spring and Winter, the offerings of which have been much reduced. The latest Liverpool advices were said to have been of a very favorable tenor. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 299,600 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western at $1 70 @ $1 72½; Red and Amber Western, soft to choice, at $1 50 @ $1 67; No. 1 Spring at $1 62 @ $1 67½; No. 2 Spring at $1 50 @ $1 55; White Genesee at $1 72½ @ $1 77½; Red and Amber State at $1 60 @ $1 65; White Southern at $1 60 @ $1 74; Red and Amber Southern at $1 50 @ $1 65; and White California at $1 75 @ $1 77½ ⅌ bushel. Corn has been more inquired for at improved prices, closing buoyantly. Prime parcels have been very scarce. Sales have been reported since our last of 72,000 bushels at $1 @ $1 15½ for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 16 @ $1 20 for Poor to Choice Mixed Western; $1 20 @ $1 23 for Yellow Western; $1 20 @ $1 22 for White Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been in more request, and 5,000 bushels State have been sold at $1 13½ ⅌ bushel. Barley and Malt continue inactive and nominal. Oats have been actively sought after, and have been quoted firmer, with sales reported of 71,000 bushels at 60c. @ 65c. for inferior Black to very choice White, new crop, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been 622 bbls. Flour, 107,058 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; 12,922 bushels Wheat, for Bristol, and 12,260 bushels Wheat for Bremen. The Albany *Argus* gives this list of boats which passed Fultonville during 24 hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Sept. 1: *Lumber*—Merchant, Seneca Falls.

GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH—In Bags no business of moment has been reported; prices have not varied. In Cloth the dealings embrace 800 bales at 23½c. ⅌ yard, 60 days credit, with interest.

HAY—New Bale Hay has been in limited request at from 80c. @ $1 ⅌ 100 lbs. Old continues quiet at 85c. @ 90c. for shipping, and 90c. @ $1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 85c. @ $1 10 for short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been rather more call for Manila, of which 2,800 bales have been disposed of at 12¼c., gold, ⅌ lb., 30 and 60 days' credit. Other kinds have been neglected.

HIDES—Have been quiet, but firm; 3,600 Pernambucos changed hands on private terms.

HOPS—Have been sparingly inquired for, including American at 6c. @ 16c. for New, and 2c. @ 8c. for Old, ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c. @ 16c.; Eastern, 8c. @ 6c.; Wisconsin, 8c. @ 6c.; Michigan, 5c. @ 6c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c. @ 6c. ⅌ lb. The receipts were 60 bales; export clearances, 237 bales.

LEATHER—Has been dull and weak in price; receipts to-day, 10,566 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been partially neglected; no change has occurred in prices. Sales have been confined to small lots of New-Orleans at 90c., and Porto Rico at 60c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: New Porto Rico at 60c. @ 70c.; Cuba at 38c. @ 46c.; New-Orleans at 80c. @ 95c. ⅌ gallon; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon	25c. @ 37c.	37c. @ 40c.
Cuba, Clayed, ⅌ gallon	35c. @ 42c.	40c. @ 45c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	40c. @ 45c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	53c. @ 60c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	—@—	60c. @ 70c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon	—@—	45c. @ 60c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	—@—	80c. @ 95c.

NAVAL STORES—The main feature of the day's business has been the increased activity in Resin, which has been more sought after, partly for export, at firm and buoyant prices; sales have been reported of 2,600 bbls. Common to good strained at from $2 30 @ $2 40, chiefly at $2 35 @ $2 40; 1,200 bbls. No. 2 at $2 45 @ $2 75; 430 bbls. No. 1 and Pale and Extra Pale at from $3 12½ @ $6 50 ⅌ 280 lbs. There were no receipts of Resin. The export clearances reached 1,240 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been inactive at unaltered figures. A light inquiry has been noted for Spirits Turpentine on the basis of 41½c. @ 42c. for merchantable lots, ⅌ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 41½c. @ 42½c., chiefly at 41½c. @ 42c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 50 @ $3 60; Resin at $2 30 @ $8 25 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 62½ @ $3 50; Pitch at $2 50 @ $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet at essentially unchanged rates, including Crude Whale at $1 05 @ $1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75 @ $1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 90 @ $1 95; Bleached Sperm at $2; Lard Oil at $1 45 @ $1 55; Red Oil at 88c. @ 90c.; Linseed Oil at 99c. @ $1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 40 @ $1 45 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—There has been less call for Crude on the basis of 16½c. @ 16¾c. in bulk, with sales reported of only 650 bbls., and 22¾c. in bbls., ⅌ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here. The export clearances were 150,595 gallons by the bark *Chili*, for Antwerp. At Philadelphia barreled Crude was held more firmly at 23½c. ⅌ gallon on a moderate demand and receipts of only 300 bbls. At Pittsburg there was but little business transacted yesterday in Crude, which was held above the views of buyers. At Venango City Crude in bulk was offered on the cars at $5 75, and was in request at $5 70 ⅌ bbl. Some sales were effected at the asking price for September delivery, sellers' option. A brisk export inquiry has been noted for Refined Oil, but transactions have been restricted by the very moderate offerings, the advanced claims of holders, and the increased firmness and buoyancy in freights, in consequence of the light supply of room available. Sales have been reported here of 14,850 bbls. Standard White, for September, various deliveries, within the month, at from 31¼c. @ 32¼c., chiefly for early delivery at 32¼c.; 2,000 bbls. Standard White, for October and November delivery, on private terms; 1,500 bbls. Standard White, September to November delivery, at about 32¼c. ⅌ gallon, the market closing strong and buoyant. Also, at Philadelphia, 4,500 bbls. Standard White, for various deliveries within the current month, at from 31⅛c. @ 32¼c., closing at 31¾c. @ 32c. for prompt delivery, and 6,000 bbls. Standard White, September to December delivery, chiefly at 32½c. ⅌ gallon. At Pittsburg Refined was quiet yesterday at 31¼c. @ 31¾c. for prompt delivery; 32½c. for last half of September, and 32½c. bid for September to November delivery, ⅌ gallon. Lines for September to December were offered at 32¼c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 1,512 bbls., and at Philadelphia 3,400 bbls. The export clearances hence were 21,311 gallons by the bark *Chili*, for Antwerp. Standard White, in cases, has been in more request at from 37½c. @ 38½c., with sales of 1,200 cases at 37½c. @ 38c.; Prime White at 38½c. @ 39½c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been in demand and firm at 10½c., in bbls., and 16½c., in cases, ⅌ gallon. The quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were maintained at $2 10 @ $2 25, and for Refined at $2 60 @ $2 80 each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy, with very little call for any description; sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at $31 87½ @ $32 for New Mess, closing at about $31 87½ regular way; $32 for City Mess; $30 50 @ $31 50 for Prime Mess; $31 75 for Thin Mess, and $27 25 @ $28 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at former rates; sales have been reported of 150 packages at 14½c. @ 15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16c. @ 18½c. for Smoked Shoulders; 17c. @ 19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20c. @ 22c. for Bagged Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in slack demand at unaltered prices; sales 100 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 17c. @ 17½c. ⅌ lb. Lard continues quiet but steady; sales have been reported since our last of 470 tierces and bbls. at 17c. @ 19½c. for No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18½c. @ 18¾c. for City, 19c. for New Crop Western, and 19½c. @ 19½c. for Prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Beef is more active and steady at from $8 50 @ $12 50 for Plain Mess; $12 50 @ $17 for Extra Mess, and $5 50 @ $8 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales, 550 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams have been in demand at $25 @ $30 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 55 bbls., in lots. Prime to Choice lots of Butter have been offered sparingly, and have been quite strong and buoyant in price, on a fair inquiry. Inferior grades of Western have been in very liberal supply and difficult of sale unless at low rates. We quote State, common to very good, 34c. @ 38c., and Prime to Fancy at 40c. @ 44c.; and Western inferior to very good at 18c. @ 28c., the bulk of the business in the latter having been within a range of from 20c. @ 23c. ⅌ lb. The receipts to-day were 1,380 pkgs. Cheese has been in reduced supply and moderate request within a range of from 7c. @ 16c., as the extremes, ⅌ lb., the receipts to-day were 14,229 boxes.

Stocks of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK. Old and New	Sept. 1, 1869.	Aug. 1, 1869.	Sept. 1, 1868.
Clear	74	147	135
Mess	27,863	31,218	45,222
Thin Mess	271	360	25
Prime Mess	2,380	2,673	3,794
Flank	5	6	24
Prime	1,725	2,231	3,434
Rumps	7	25	387
Refuse Mess	211	187	164
Refuse Prime Mess	266	305	89
Refuse Prime	42	72	38
Other Refuse	.....	18	54
Uninspected	1,610	209	131
Grand total, bbls.	34,311	38,029	54,068

BEEF.	Sept. 1, 1869.	Aug. 1, 1869.	Sept. 1, 1868.
Repacked Mess	5,551	4,622	4,308
Repacked Chicago Mess	5,665	6,000	8,718
Railroad Beef	.....	.....	4
Refuse Mess	565	1,166	1,870
Other Refuse	.....	.....	80
Tierces Prime Mess	121	223	237
Country Mess	5,286	9,066	887
Uninspected tierces	3,394	369	411
Uninspected bbls.	609	104	1,094
Grand total, tcs. & bbls.	21,190	21,520	18,298

RICE—Has been firm, but inactive.

SEEDS—A good inquiry prevails for Linseed, the reported sales of which have been 3,000 bags Calcutta, here on private terms; 3,000 bags do., at Boston, at $2 10; and 5,000 bags Bombay, also at Boston, at $2 12½, gold, ⅌ bushel. Other kinds have been neglected.

SUGARS—The market has been quoted firm, but has been less active. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,028 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 11½c. @ 12c., chiefly refining grades at from 11¼c. @ 11¾c.; 396 boxes Havana at from 11½c. @ 12c.; 165 cases, or 1,060 bags Bahia at 11c., and 12,838 bags Brazil on private terms, ⅌ lb. Refiners were the main purchasers. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted firm at 11½c. @ 11¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅞c. @ 12⅜c.; very good to choice do. at 12½c. @ 13c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c. @ 13½c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12¼c. @ 12½c. ⅌ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11½c. @ 11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c. @ 12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c. @ 13¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13½c. @ 14½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¾c. @ 15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 14¾c. @ 15½c., ⅌ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c. @ 12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c. @ 12½c. ⅌ lb.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c. @ 11¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in good request at prices ranging from 14c. @ 16c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 120,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c. @ 12¼c., chiefly prime, at 12c.; also, 25,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c. @ 20¼c., and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 11c. @ 14c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and heavy at $1 15 @ $1 18 ⅌ gallon; total sales 90 bbls., in lots; receipts, 738 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The feature of the market to-day has been the unusually extensive business in the Petroleum line at firmer and buoyant rates. The Breadstuffs engagements were on a restricted scale, owing in part to the scarcity of desirable vessels. For Liverpool there were taken 2,800 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., 40,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. by sail and 10d. by steamer, ⅌ bushel; 150 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 35s., and 1,400 boxes Cheese at 45s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow, 15,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 10½d. @ 11d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian brig, with 1,200 quarters Wheat, at 7s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. For Genoa, 12,500 boxes Extract of Logwood, on private terms. For Antwerp, 7,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Cork, and a market, a North German bark, with 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Nantes, a British bark, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ⅌ bbl. For Bremen direct, three Bremen barks Route, with 4,000 bbls., 4,000 bbls., and 3,500 bbls. Petroleum respectively at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; another, to arrive, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. For a Continental port, direct, a British ship with 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. For the Baltic, direct, a North German bark with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 9d.; and a North German brig, with 1,250 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For the Mediterranean a vessel with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Odessa, a North German brig, with 1,100 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. ⅌ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
SEA OF ICE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE VICTIMS and SOLON SHINGLE. Principal character by Mr. John E. Owens.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
PLAY. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lauri Family and Miss Alice Harrison.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MARBLE HEART and CHARCOAL BURNERS. Mrs. M. M. Albaugh and Mr. J. W. Albaugh.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth-st.
Afternoon—MASANIELLO. Zavistowski Sisters. Evening—PEARL OF SAVOY. Rand Sisters.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A cable dispatch says that the solicitors of Lady BYRON's family have written a communication to the London journals, in which they state that Mrs. STOWE's late "Byron" article is not complete or authentic. They say it contains only recollections of a conversation had thirteen years ago, and protest against the production as a great breach of trust.

Prince NAPOLEON made another speech in the Senate on the Senatus Consultum, Wednesday, which, in a further discussion of the subject yesterday, was termed scandalous by M. DE SEGUR. Four articles of the Senatus Consultum have been adopted. M. MAGNE is preparing a new financial scheme, which it is expected will produce sixty million francs surplus. The Empress was expected in Paris to-day.

Cardinal CULLEN, of Dublin, Ireland, has issued a pastoral letter forbidding parents to send their children to the National Model Schools.

GENERAL.

An emancipation celebration took place in Hudson, N. Y., yesterday. Delegations were present from the river towns, including a colored military company from Newburg. A number of speeches were made, and the day passed off in an orderly manner.

Captain RIGGS, editor of the Meriden *Recorder*, has commenced a suit for $10,000 against WILBUR F. PARKER, who recently assaulted him. His injuries are of a serious character.

The National Temperance Convention reassembled at Chicago yesterday morning. A letter was read from Hon. E. C. DELAVAN, giving his views on the third party movement. The platform, which was read, proposed as its third plank the formation of the "National Anti-Dram Shop Party," and, when the reading was concluded, this resolution called out much discussion. The whole platform was, however, finally adopted, with but one amendment as to the name of the new organization, which is to be known as the "National Temperance Party." The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The farm-house and outbuildings of JOHN E. HOTALING, on the New-Scotland plank road, near Albany, were totally destroyed Wednesday. Loss $6,000; insurance $2,300.

EDWARD CLARK, of Albany, one of the trustees of the Iron Moulders' Association, has been arrested, charged with the embezzlement of its funds.

JAMES CORDOCK, an innocent man, was killed in Philadelphia, night before last, by an employe on a peach train, who fired at some persons who were stealing peaches.

An explosion of gas occurred yesterday in the fire-proof vault of the Tax Receiver's office in Philadelphia, recently broken open, and injured several persons who were present.

Injunctions have been procured by the Superintendent of Insurance of Missouri, against the Hannibal Savings and Insurance Company and the Pacific Mutual of St. Louis. They are alleged to be insolvent.

A brakeman, named WILSON, was killed at Cold Point Station of the Northern Central Railroad, New-York, on Wednesday, by falling from a car.

At Batavia, this State, on Wednesday, an old gentleman named HATCH and his niece died from suffocation, caused by coal gas escaping from the stove.

A dispatch from Virginia City, Montana, says that the Territorial Auditor and Treasurer, recently elected, have been removed by the Governor, on the grounds of alleged fraudulent returns in Madison County, and informality in the official count in the Choteau County vote. The case is to be contested.

A stage coach from Helena, Montana, was robbed of several thousand dollars Wednesday night, near Malad, in that Territory, by road agents.

A meeting of mill owners and others interested in the lumber trade, was held at Williamsport, Penn., Wednesday, at which it was resolved that but one-half the usual number of logs should be cut and manufactured on the West Branch for 1870.

At Norfolk, Va., Wednesday evening, Mrs. CONOLY, a lady recently married, and late of Baltimore, was caught in the machinery of a flour mill which she was visiting, and crushed to death.

The *Post's* Washington dispatch states that at the interview of Governor WALKER, of Virginia, with the President on Wednesday, the test-oath difficulty in his State was the principal subject discussed. Although the result is not known, it is understood that the oath will not be enforced.

At a fire in Waterville, Me., Wednesday night, the cattle shed and buildings in which were the General Ticket and Superintendent's office of the Maine Central Railroad, were destroyed.

The Farmers' & Merchants' Insurance Company, of Chicago, Ill., has failed. The assets will not, it is said, cover its liabilities.

At Milford, N. H., last Monday, Mr. MOSES ORDWAY, in leaping from a window of the new freight depot, ten feet from the ground, was caught by the throat on a hook at the end of a suspended chain, which penetrated to the root of his tongue. He saved his life by grasping the chain with his hands, but was obliged to remain in this singular but painful position until released. The injuries received were serious.

The dwelling-house of N. H. RICHARDSON, Esq., of Fitchburg, Mass., was entered by burglars last Tuesday night and robbed of silverware and other articles valued at $800.

Mr. HENRY PRATHER, of Decatur, Ill., a brother-in-law of Governor OGLESBY, was suddenly killed Wednesday evening, by being run into by a pair of runaway horses, while riding in his buggy.

Secretary of War RAWLINS was again attacked by severe illness yesterday. He attended the late Cabinet meeting against the advice of his physician.

The ticket nominated at the Republican State Convention held at Madison, Wis., Wednesday, is as follows: For Governor LUCIUS FAIRCHILD; Lieutenant-Governor, T. C. POND; Secretary of State, E. A. SPENCER; State Treasurer, HENRY BOOTH.

The ship laborers' strike still continues in Quebec. On the 1st inst. an inoffensive young man was almost killed by the rioters. The military was again called out.

The total receipts from Customs for the week ending Aug. 28 are $4,510,301.

The Board of Trade of Chicago has decided to construct another tunnel under the lake in that city. The work will take three years and cost a million dollars.

PATRICK DENNIS, of Rondout, a deck hand on the steamer *James W. Baldwin*, was drowned at Poughkeepsie Wednesday night. His body was recovered yesterday morning and sent to his home.

The Twenty-third-street Republican General Committee met last evening, and passed resolutions urging that the State Convention be held at Syracuse on the 29th inst. to take steps to reorganize the Republican Party of this City on a fair and impartial basis, leaving the reënrollment to honest Republicans residing in the several Assembly Districts.

General THOMAS W. EGAN, charged with having prepared fraudulent Weighmaster's pay rolls, was held for trial yesterday in the sum of $5,000. Colonel PERCY B. SPEAR, accused of similar frauds, was discharged on the ground that the Government had failed to bring good and sufficient evidence against him during his examination.

The Republican Committee, of which Mr. GRIDLEY is President, last evening issued a call in view of the approaching Convention at Syracuse.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY last evening reported to the Workingwomen's Protective Association the circumstances of her rejection, as their delegate, by the late Labor Congress in Philadelphia. The Association decided to censure the Congress for its action, by resolution.

The members of the various Boat Clubs of this City and vicinity met yesterday and decided to give the Harvard crew a grand banquet, on their return to this City.

CHARLES S. & WASHINGTON ARCHER, prominent West-street merchants, were examined yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, on the charge of "selling and branding spirits as rectified when they were highwines.'

During the past week there have been received 6,844 beef cattle, 124 milch cows, 2,319 calves, 27,049 sheep, and 21,008 swine. Prices of beef cattle are fully maintained at the rates of last Thursday. Some of the best extra-fattened bullocks were sold as high as 16¼c. ⅌ lb., net weight. Scarcely anything was sold below 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb. The demand was sufficient to take all the stock offered. Trade in sheep is active at firm rates. Common to good sheep sell quickly at 4½c.@6¾c., ⅌ lb., live weight. Good lambs sell quickly at 6½c.@8¾c., ⅌ lb., live weight. Swine are worth 9c.@10¼c., ⅌ lb., live weight; dressed, 12⅛c.@12½c., ⅌ lb.

The Policy of Desperation.

If a debtor were to resist the judgment of a Court because a new election of Judges was approaching which he thought would result in the choice of a Judge who would reverse the decision which had been given against him, we should have no difficulty in deciding that his was a case for the Police or for the madhouse. Now, we do not wish to say harsh things of our contemporaries, but for the life of us we cannot distinguish the case of this refractory judgment debtor from that of the Governor of this State, if the *World* of yesterday morning correctly defines the position which he and his party are proposing to assume in reference to the action of this State on the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The last Legislature, which, though not immaculate, no one ever pretended to consider an unconstitutional body, gave the vote of the State in favor of the Fifteenth Amendment. The *World* pronounces it a "brazen juggle" for this body to have gone through the form of ratifying that Fifteenth Amendment "before an election had intervened to give the people an opportunity to elect representatives with reference to this question."

The writer then proceeds to reveal a purpose—shall we not rather call it a conspiracy—on the part of the Governor, if, as the article would imply, the Governor is a party to it, to disregard the action of the last Legislature, in anticipation of a new Legislature being chosen reckless enough to repeal the resolutions of ratification.

We quote the language of the *World:*

"Luckily, the Legislature did not do its work with such thoroughness as to make its dishonest decision final. By a fortunate oversight, it neglected to make any provision for authenticating its ratification and transmitting it to Washington. Of course, it remains inoperative and cannot be counted without subsequent action by a new Legislature. The people thus recover an opportunity to pronounce their judgment on this important question, and if they shall deliberately repudiate the unauthorized action of the last Legislature, no honest man will say that their decision ought not to be respected."

This proposition strikes us as simply monstrous. What makes the approval of one Legislature more solemn than another, and if the next Legislature repeals the action of the last, what more certain event in the future than that its action in turn will be repealed by some subsequent Legislature? When is legislation to reach fixity and permanence under such a system? But we will not argue such a disorderly proposition.

This paragraph in the *World* brings to our attention the somewhat extraordinary fact that more than four months have elapsed since the adjournment of the Legislature, and yet Governor HOFFMAN has not yet transmitted an official notice of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Government. We have heard and can imagine no reason for this delay. Are we to look for it in this paragraph of the *World?* Does Governor HOFFMAN share the *World's* notion that it requires the votes of two successive Legislatures to ratify a constitutional amendment? And is he counting upon a Democratic Legislature next Winter to reverse the vote of its Republican predecessors? If that is not his purpose he had better separate himself from his New-York advisers and transmit the record of ratification to the Secretary of State without delay.

We say he had better do it for his own sake and for the sake of his partisans. So far as the amendment is concerned it will make no difference. Nothing can be more conveniently dispensed with than the Governor's autograph in giving effect to this legislative ratification. The Federal Constitution provides that amendments "shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States," &c. The Constitution leaves it to Congress and the President to determine when they have sufficient evidence of the ratification of an amendment, and we fancy they can be satisfied without the autograph of Governor HOFFMAN, if it be his purpose to withhold it, a purpose, however, that it would never have occurred to us to impute to him but for the singular comment upon his delay in communicating the action of the last Legislature, which we find in the *World*.

It may be well enough to remind the *World* that there is no such thing as a final rejection of this amendment to the Federal Constitution. A State may vote against ratifying it a thousand times in succession; it will still be in the power of the same Legislature to take it up and ratify it, and when a sufficient number of States have accepted it the President will proclaim it a part of the Constitution of the United States.

The Suez Ship Canal.

After years of digging and dredging, the canal between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean is completed—the dream of engineers for ages has become an accomplished fact. This important event is thus briefly communicated in a telegram from the City of the Pharoahs, which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

CAIRO, Sept. 1.—The Suez Canal is complete. The opening, with eight metres of water, is expected to occur on the 17th of December.

It was in 1854 that M. DE LESSEPS, having secured the friendly aid of the Viceroy of Egypt, MOHAMMED SAID, began his first survey for the present canal. Four years later a company was formed to undertake its construction; on the 25th day of April, 1859, the first spadeful of earth was turned at Port Said.

To appreciate the nature of the obstacles encountered in pushing this stupendous enterprise to success, we must recall precisely what has been done in these ten toilsome years. The ports connected by the canal are Said and Suez. Suez, the southerly outlet, is at the head of the Gulf of Suez, an arm of the Red Sea; Port Said, the northerly outlet, is on the Mediterranean, 125 miles east of Alexandria; the distance between these two points is ninety miles. Along the route, however, are several lakes and chains of lakes; and the Company's task was to connect these by a canal, and to deepen the channel through them. The difficulties of this task were increased by the great "sand-storms" from the desert, which threatened constantly to fill the canal. ROBERT STEPHENSON, the well-known engineer, in 1858—the year before M. DE LESSEPS began his work—publicly declared that "the Suez Canal would prove to be an *abortive scheme*, ruinous to its contractors." He wrote, also, to the *Austrian Gazette*, "I know that such a channel is impracticable; that nothing can be effected, even by the most unlimited expenditure of time, and life, and money, beyond the formation of a stagnant ditch, between two almost tideless seas, unapproachable by large ships under any circumstances." This opinion he had formed from a close personal examination of the region in 1847.

But the work really presented no new engineering problem—it only required great patience, industry and energy, and a long purse. The contractors, MM. BOREL and LEVALLEY, by employing novel machinery of prodigious power, were able, running it day and night, to dredge and tip no less than two and a half million cubic yards of earth per month! By the aid of a steam pump, water was mixed with the earth brought up by the dredge, and the mud so formed was spouted out upon both banks of the canal to such a distance and in such quantities as to form high, compact ramparts against the sand-showers blowing in from the desert. Ninety-six millions cubic yards of earth have thus been taken out; and there is left to-day a canal ninety miles long, 328 feet wide at the surface, and seventy-four feet wide at the bottom, and twenty-six feet deep throughout.

The harbors and basins built at Said and Suez are marvels of engineering, industry and energy. To guard against the filling up of the canal at the former point by the deposits of the Nile, great blocks of a composite stone, formed out of hydraulic lime ground to dust by powerful mills and mixed with sand, weighing twenty tons each, are sunk and piled in the harbor of Port Said, and broad and handsome piers are constructed thereon. Three hundred thousand tons of these have been used at Port Said alone.

The entire cost of this great work has been about $81,000,000. But to include improvements, which will be applied as experience may suggest, we may safely set the total sum at $85,000,000. Whether it will ever prove a great financial success, is a problem which English papers are now earnestly discussing; but one thing is pretty sure, it will not prove "an abortive scheme, ruinous to its contractors." The Company has already advantageously sold its various buildings on the line of the canal, and still has valuable lands on its banks, and especially at its two harbors. It is estimated by some authorities that the annual business of the canal will amount to 10,000,000 tons, and that its gross receipts will be 100,000,000 francs. The low toll of traffic—but ten francs per ton—across Egypt will attract an enormous trade, and already English and French merchants are building vessels expressly for canal navigation. Its present rate of movement is about 100,000 tons per annum, and when it is fully opened, it is easy to understand that this rate may be increased a hundred fold. Nearly or quite all the steam marine in the Asiatic trade will probably at once adopt this route.

If we in this country regard the Suez Canal with favor, and hail its opening as an advance step in science and civilization, our enthusiasm is at least of a very unselfish sort. The Suez Canal will prove a formidable enemy to us, in the coming struggle of the great Powers for commercial supremacy in Asia. Commerce seeks short cuts; and, accordingly, the impulse to cut through all isthmuses, be they Dutch Gaps or Dariens, is irresistible to the engineering and mercantile world, if a shorter ship route may be thereby gained. The Suez Canal furnishes such a route to the English and French marine that now traffic in Asiatic products. It is to Europe what a new Pacific Railroad or a new Pacific line of steamers is to the United States. It is even more, since it brings the ports of China, Japan and India, and the Asiatic markets in general, very many days nearer by a purely marine route, and without breaking bulk. In that sharp struggle for trade where every minute of *time* tells, a new conduit like the Suez Canal is inestimable. The discovery of a shorter passage to the Indies around the Cape of Good Hope destroyed the chief commerce of the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, and made a ruin of some of the most magnificent cities of Europe. Will the restoration of the shorter direct route to the East, through the Mediterranean, bring back the commerce, the wealth, the luxury and power which was scattered by the discovery of VASCO DE GAMA?

What are Bankers and Brokers?

It appears by Washington dispatches of Tuesday last, that the questions raised by the bankers and brokers in reference to the tax on the capital employed and deposits held by them, are not to delay the proceedings of the Department; and that the assessments and collections are to be made at once. The Commissioner declines to permit the Government to lie out of its revenue while the contestants are taking the opinion of all the Courts between this and Washington on the subject. It might take years to obtain a final hearing before the Supreme Court; and if decided adversely to the brokers, it is not probable that one hundredth part of the taxes that are now due could then be collected.

The real question at issue, as we understand it, is a very simple one. There is a certain class of men in what is called "the Street," who style themselves brokers, but who transact a business that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides to be that of bankers, and which renders them liable to taxation, as follows:

First—A license, or special tax, when employing a capital of $50,000 or less, of $100 per annum; and when employing more than $50,000, two dollars for every additional thousand.

Second—A monthly tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent. on the average amount of capital employed by them in their business.

Third—A tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent. per month on the average amount of deposits received by them. The contestants deny that they are bankers, and therefore protest that they are not obliged to make the returns which the law requires of that class of business men.

For four years, though taking out a banker's license—usually for the nominal amount of $50,000—many of them have refused to make returns of their capital and deposits.

The Internal Revenue law imposes a penalty of $200 per month for each neglect or refusal. To collect this penalty, we are informed that one hundred suits, more or less, have been commenced in Brooklyn, and that a much larger number will shortly be brought in the United States Courts of this district. The main question involved will thus be raised in these cases, namely: *Are they bankers?* If so, have they made the returns required by law?

The necessity of some change in the present means of correcting and punishing refractory prisoners at Sing Sing and other penal institutions was the main subject of discussion at the recent Albany Conference between the Inspectors of State Prisons and the Special Committee of the Prison Association. The Inspectors were all agreed as to the impossibility of preserving order and subordination among prisoners while the Legislature maintained the restrictions it had placed upon the administration of physical punishment. The Inspector of the Auburn Prison said that the law of last Winter abolishing certain punishments had proved disastrous, and was the chief cause of the recent revolts. The same view was taken by the Inspector of the Clinton Prison, who also declared that there could be no prison discipline, unless provision were made for sharp, quick punishment—such as would not injure the convict, but would force him to perform his duty. The Inspector of the Sing Sing Prison attributed all the troubles there to the legislation of last Winter, and said they would not have occurred if means of punishment had been left to the prison officers. Governor HOFFMAN was present at the conference, and said he would not have given his approval to the legislation of last Winter but for the fact that it was demanded by public sentiment. On the other side of the question, no very striking ideas were enunciated at this meeting. Several gentlemen favored the application of "reformatory" processes in the treatment of prisoners, and others suggested various changes, of no great consequence, in the disciplinary laws. Nearly all expressed the idea that the present mode of punishment by solitary confinement was ineffective, and was apt to be permanently injurious to those who suffered it.

Now, the kind of punishment prohibited by the legislation of last Winter was that known as the "shower-bath." A young man had just died from its effects, and such an amount of testimony was brought before the Legislature as to the destructive results it frequently produced, that the report upon which legislative action was taken, declared it should never be inflicted upon any human being. With the evidence in existence on the subject, we do not think there is much likelihood that the Legislature will again authorize the establishment of this kind of punishment. What then? Is prison discipline and order impossible without it? We believe not; and we have the evidence of prison authorities in other countries, and in other States of our own country, to sustain our opinion.

A Republican Movement Against Proscriptive Measures.

The policy of proscription as an agency for the maintenance of loyal supremacy has been fairly tried in three States. Tennessee, West Virginia and Missouri relied upon its efficacy while the conflict lasted, and have since had ample opportunities for testing its operation. Their experience has not been favorable to its continuance, and their changed attitude upon the subject suggests considerations which may be usefully pondered by those who would deal harshly, or suspiciously, with the States yet to be restored to the Union.

Tennessee, which pushed proscription to its furthest limits, is the first to proclaim its inexpediency. For the verdict just rendered by the people is much more than the result of political combinations prompted by a desire for office. Its inception is due to Republicans alone. Democrats helped to give it expression; but, after all, the movement for the removal of disabilities originated with prominent members of the Republican Party—men who had borne the heat and burden of a perilous conflict, and had the best right to judge of the exigencies it entailed. They longed for peace, and they had learned that proscription produces perpetual strife. They desired the continued dominancy of the party for which they had battled, and they came at last to understand that enduring party success cannot be separated from the public welfare. They discovered, in short, that republican government vests the power to rule in the whole people, and that any legislation in violation of this principle is in the end as impolitic as it is unjust. Tennessee is therefore prepared to throw off the fetters by which a large proportion of its people have been disfranchised, and to carry out the magnanimous policy with which the Chicago Convention identified the Republican Party.

Missouri moves more slowly. But influences are at work there which promise well. One of its Senators, CARL SCHURZ, as the author of the Chicago resolution, consistently advocates the reënfranchisement of the multitude whom the present law divests of the political privileges of citizenship. The leading Republican journals of the State are committed to the same course. There is no immediate occasion for active effort on the subject, but there is a wide-spread recognition of the evils attending proscription, and of the desirableness of an early change. There, as in Tennessee, ambitious and unscrupulous men make intolerance the measure of zeal; but the bulk of the intelligence and character of the Republican Party appears to be on the side of liberality, which in this case is but another word for justice.

And now the same spirit manifests itself formally and practically in West Virginia. For months past the Wheeling *Intelligencer* has scattered abroad the good seed, and there have been isolated though influential helpers in the cause. Something like organization now appears with the same object in view. An address to the Republican voters of Ohio County bears the signatures of the leading party men of Wheeling and its neighborhood—"many of whom," as the *Intelligencer* remarks, "are known personally and otherwise in all parts of the State," and all of whom are declared to be among the best and foremost citizens. Their title to speak in behalf of the party is attested by the fact that they are, mainly, the men "whose labors and contributions in times past built up the Union Party" in the country, and did much "toward creating and sustaining a sentiment of loyalty to the Government throughout the State during the war." These are witnesses who may properly demand a hearing, and to whose testimony Republicans throughout the country can scarcely be indifferent.

The testimony embodied in the address is striking enough to challenge attention on its merits. Admitting the use of the test oath and other stringent provisions while the war excitement was in full play, it declares that under the guise of protection to loyalty, power has been abused in the matter of registration. The test oath, too, has become vexatious, as well it may be since lawyers, suitors and school teachers are exposed to its operation. Its application to rebel voters is intelligible; but when extended to the ordinary vocations of life, as in West Virginia, it is a wrong which regard for loyalty may explain but cannot excuse. The pretence of necessity cannot be urged. "As regards the safety of our loyal people at this time," the address informs us, "even in the most exposed counties, our information impresses us with the belief that we can afford to inaugurate the necessary steps for discontinuing everything known as war legislation." As some of the proscriptive measures are incorporated in the Constitution, a couple of years must elapse before the work of abrogation can be completed. But the parties to the movement urge its commencement without delay. They advocate the earliest possible repeal of the test oaths at present applied to voters and others, and suggest the election of the officers of registration by the people, instead of by the Executive, as more likely to lead to an impartial execution of the Registry law.

The reasoning by which these statements and propositions are sustained is not new. It indicates a wholesome reaction against the fierce, vindictive temper which had expression in proscriptive enactments, and a correct appreciation of the force and direction of public opinion in regard to them. The address declares truly that the judgment and feeling of the country favor the obliteration of whatever tends to keep alive enmities and passions engendered by the war, and the adoption of a policy of conciliation as distinguished from the policy of proscription. "We cannot afford to keep a large body of our fellow-citizens perpetually disfranchised and thereby perpetually disaffected,"—is the sensible conclusion arrived at by the Wheeling Republicans. "Permanent disfranchisement is not in keeping with a form of government like ours," they add; "and were its continuance possible by the will of the majority, which it is not, the end could not be other than disastrous to the public welfare." These utterances have the ring of the true metal. The policy they affirm is that which, while most advantageous to the States in which proscription exists, is most in harmony with the interests of the Republican Party.

The Fifteenth Amendment—What Has Been Done Toward its Ratification.

A telegram from Washington the other day stated that, so far as appears from the records in the State Department, the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which provides that "the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied by the United States, nor by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," has been completely ratified by twelve States only, while two have imperfectly ratified it, and two have rejected it. The twelve States, whose ratification is thus declared complete, are: Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, West Virginia and Wisconsin. The two whose ratification is incomplete are Kansas and Missouri, and the two which have rejected it are Delaware and Kentucky.

But this list is very far from being complete, owing to the neglect of State officials to forward to the Department certificates of the action had upon the amendment by the several Legislatures. And as there has been so much dispute upon this point, and so many erroneous statements have been published respecting the legislative action thus far had in reference to the ratification of the amendment, we have prepared the following statement, showing by what States it has been ratified, by what States rejected, and in what States no action has yet been had upon it. The statement has been carefully prepared, and is believed to be correct.

Briefly, then, the action had upon the amendment is as follows, the dates denoting the time when each State's action was complete, through the concurrent vote of both Houses of its Legislature:

Alabama—No action yet taken.
Arkansas—Ratified March 15, 1869.
California—No action yet taken.
Connecticut—Ratified May 13, 1869.
Delaware—Rejected March 18, 1869.
Florida—Ratified June 15, 1869.
Georgia—Rejected March 17, 1869.
Illinois—Ratified March 5, 1869.
Indiana—Ratified May 14, 1869.
Iowa—No action yet taken.
Kansas—Ratified February 27, 1869.
Kentucky—No action yet taken.
Louisiana—Ratified March 1, 1869.
Maine—Ratified March 11, 1869.
Maryland—No action yet taken.
Massachusetts—Ratified March 12, 1869.
Michigan—Ratified March 5, 1869.
Minnesota—No action yet taken.
Mississippi—No action yet taken.
Missouri—Ratified March 3, 1869.
Nebraska—No action yet taken.
Nevada—Ratified March 1, 1869.
New-Hampshire—Ratified July 1, 1869.
New-Jersey—No action yet taken.
New-York—Ratified April 14, 1869.
North Carolina—Ratified March 5, 1869.
Ohio—Rejected by Senate April 30, 1869.
Oregon—No action yet taken.
Pennsylvania—Ratified March 25, 1869.
Rhode Island—Senate ratified May 27, 1869.
South Carolina—Ratified March 18, 1869.
Tennessee—No action yet taken.
Texas—No action yet taken.
Vermont—No action yet taken.
Virginia—No action yet taken.
West Virginia—Ratified March 3, 1869.
Wisconsin—Ratified March 5, 1869.

The Federal Constitution provides that any proposed amendment must be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States (unless Congress shall provide that the ratification shall be done by conventions in the several States called for the purpose) before it can become a part of the Constitution. In the above list there are thirty-seven States, and the ratification of twenty-eight is thus necessary to constitute the amendment a part of the Constitution. By the list it appears that nineteen States have already ratified it. Nine more are therefore necessary to render the ratification complete. By the requirements of Congress, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia must ratify the amendment before their reconstruction can be completed. These three States, added to the nineteen which have already ratified it, would make twenty-two States, leaving six yet required to render the action complete. And the States from which these six must be obtained are: Alabama, California, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New-Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Vermont.

It should be remarked, however, that objection has been made to the action of some of the Legislatures. Kansas, Missouri and Nevada acted upon an imperfect telegraphic copy of the amendment, and adjourned before the official copy was received. It is contended, therefore, that their action was insufficient, and that their Legislatures must again vote in its favor to render the ratification legal and satisfactory. The Indiana Legislature ratified the amendment after nearly all the Democratic members had tendered their resignations and withdrawn from the two Houses in order to prevent its ratification. It is, therefore, contended by the opponents of the measure that no quorum was present in either House of the Legislature when the vote was taken, and that the ratification by Indiana is consequently without force and void. Friends of the measure, however, contend that these withdrawals did not leave either House without a quorum, as that depends upon the actual number of members at the time the action is taken, and not upon the number which would constitute a full representation of the State in both branches of the Legislature. Senator MORTON is among those who strenuously maintain the validity of this ratification, contending that the principle was long since established by usage, laws passed by the Legislature while in this condition having invariably been carried out as duly enacted, and two United States Senators having been chosen in disregard of this requirement.

Some of the papers have said that the amendment has been ratified by Alabama, Iowa and Minnesota; but this is a mistake. There has been no session of the Iowa Legislature since April, 1868, and it will not again assemble until 1870; nor has there been any session of the Alabama Legislature since the amendment was submitted by Congress. The Legislature of Minnesota was in session when the amendment was submitted, but declined to act on the telegraphic copy, and adjourned before the official copy was received from the State Department. The next session of the Legislature of that State will be held in 1870.

The Senate of Rhode Island ratified the amendment, as stated above, in May, but the House postponed its consideration until the next session in November.

The States which have ratified the amendment, but have not yet officially notified the State Department at Washington, are: Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New-Hampshire and New-York. Georgia rejected it subsequent to the expulsion of the colored members of the Legislature, but has not yet officially notified the State Department.

Mr. PENDLETON is more than the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Ohio: he is the exponent of Democratic opinion and the hope of the great majority of Democrats throughout the country. Cheated out of the nomination for the Presidency in the New-York Convention last year, they look to him confidently as their standard-bearer in 1872. It is therefore desirable to put on record whatever tends to show what manner of man, politically, Mr. PENDLETON is. With this view, a recent speech of Lieutenant-Governor LEE, in Ohio, is in order. It is sharp, scathing, effective; full of facts, and strengthened by testimony furnished by Mr. PENDLETON himself. There are no vague allegations, no unsupported or unexplained censure. What the Lieutenant-Governor charges he proves from Mr. PENDLETON's lips. The whole indictment will take by surprise those who imagine that a change of spirit and purpose is discoverable in the Democracy. Here is their strongest and most popular man, with antecedents which convict him of hostility to the Union as decided as that which animated VALLANDIGHAM, and with a policy to-day which stamps him as an enemy of the national credit and of the conditions on which alone the peace of the country can be preserved. Consistent Mr. PENDLETON undoubtedly has been; but it is the consistency of Copperheadism, rank and unadulterated. The principles which led him to do what he could to break down the Government while the war was in progress now impel him to assail the foundations of the nation's prosperity. These are not pleasant reminiscences, but the Democrats will not allow us to forget them if we would.

Redemption of Greenbacks in Gold.

An intelligent correspondent, who has made the financial legislation of the country a special study, commenting upon the statement of the *Tribune* that "the redemption of the greenbacks in *coin* is not stipulated by any act of Congress," says that if the "word 'dollar' has any legal significance it means the dollar specified in our Coinage and legal-tender laws, passed previous to the war." He then adds:

"But the question is now settled by *positive law*. The first act signed by President GRANT, (March 18, 1869,) contains these words: 'That in order to remove any doubt as to the *purpose* of the Government to discharge *all* its obligations to the public creditors, and to *settle* conflicting questions and *interpretations* of the law, by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the *payment in coin*, or its equivalent, of *all the obligations* of the United States not bearing interest *known as United States notes*.' 'And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make *provision*, at the earliest practicable period, for the *redemption* of the United States notes in *coin*.' Nothing can be plainer than this law, and it is a complete answer to the assertion of the *Tribune*."

The Discovery of Bituminous Coal near Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 1.

Yesterday some persons who were prospecting on the farm of Mr. JOHN PATTERSON, at Cowlesville, in the town of Bennington, Wyoming County, discovered an opening from which they took out some specimens of a black substance which they thought looked like coal, smelt like coal, and was coal. Then, pursuing their investigations a little further, they found more of the coal, in larger particles, and, on going still deeper into the opening, became satisfied that they had stumbled upon an extensive vein of bituminous coal.

Samples of the coal were brought to this city. We have examined some of the specimens and seen them burn, and, to our unscientific eye and nose, they seem to be pieces of a very superior article of bituminous coal, resembling the famous Cannel coal.

The coal burns freely, and we should deem it to be excellent for making gas.

Mr. PATTERSON's farm is situated on a branch of Little Buffalo Creek, about twenty-five miles from this city. Of course he will not be allowed to remain very long in doubt as to whether or no he is the fortunate owner of a coal mine. We understand that parties here have already made arrangements for satisfying themselves of the importance of the discovery.

We are informed that there is a gas well near the opening from which the coal was taken, and that two or three houses in the vicinity are lighted with gas from this well.

Effects of the Drought in Georgia.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Aug. 31.

For several weeks past this section of the State has been visited by a long-continued and very severe drought. What have been its effects on the cotton in some localities will be best shown by the following circumstance, which has been related to us by the best authority: On the plantation of Colonel H. D. D. TWIGGS, situated on the Savannah road, about ten miles from this city, there was on last Saturday week, a tract of thirty acres of very fine cotton; its foliage was green and luxuriant; its growth was vigorous; it was as tall as a man's shoulder; and the stalks were loaded with fruit from top to bottom. Altogether it was as fine a piece of cotton as could be found anywhere, and a very large yield was confidently expected by its owner. A few days since, however, it began to feel the effects of the drought, and on last Saturday it presented a melancholy spectacle. It had lost its healthiness, its greenness and luxuriance of foliage, and looked like a field of what the planters term "bastard cotton." Worse than this, nearly every form had fallen from the stalks, and lay in heaps in the alleys between the rows, so that from the tract of thirty acres not more than one bale of the staple will be gathered.

Present Prospect of the Cotton Crop.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Aug. 28.

From information we have received from all quarters during the week, we are compelled to believe that the cotton crop bids fair to be much smaller even than last year. All persons concur in the opinion that the whole making of August is a loss. The bottom crop has opened rapidly, many of the bolls being quite small. Estimates of falling off in the last thirty days vary from one-third to one-half a crop. In counties of Middle Georgia we suppose more cotton will be picked and ready for the market by the 1st of September than was ready last year by Oct. 1. Indications are that the crop in many lower counties will all be picked by November and all in the State by Dec. 1. We hope our people will get high prices to make up for their loss in quantity.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Sojourn in Halifax—Latest News—The Route to Charlottetown—Prince Edward's Island and its Capital—Preliminaries of Welcome—Royalty's Reception—The Afternoon Levee—Promise of the Ball.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Monday, Aug. 30, 1869.

The safe arrival of Prince ARTHUR in this pleasant little place has given it a prominence it has not had since the Prince of WALES was a sojourner here nine years ago. The latest royal guest of the corporation reached town on Saturday evening last, having left Halifax that same morning.

SOJOURN AT HALIFAX.

The incidents of the reception of Prince ARTHUR in Halifax, N. S., have already been recounted. Those that followed his arrival, however, not having yet been touched upon, call for a brief reference. Though he was not wearied with attentions, he at least was not allowed to depart un-*fêted* and unsung. After the already described formalities of Monday week had been ended, came a concert, a picnic, a sail through the harbor, which, with a number of lesser events, were graced by the royal presence. Tuesday the presence honored the picnic given by his Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, at the beautiful grounds of that gentleman at Northwest Arm. In the evening it gave moment to a musical reunion at the Horticultural Gardens, where the band of the Seventy-eighth Highlanders was heard to admirable advantage. Wednesday it was aboard the gunboat *Mullett*, and was saluted by the firing of guns, the displaying of bunting and the manning of yards as it inspected the forts and harbor. Afterward it was greeted at the Scottish gathering on McNab's Island, where it took unto itself many shapely creatures during the progress of a reel and quadrille. A review on the Common was had Thursday, and a private and very brilliant reunion aboard the French frigate *Semiramis* Friday.

NORTHWARD BOUND.

The Prince, with Colonel ELPHINSTONE and Lieutenant PICKARD, departed for Charlottetown, P. E. I., at 9 o'clock on Friday morning. A special train, consisting of a locomotive and two cars, had been provided and glided from the depot fifteen minutes later. Usually large assemblages awaited the passing of the train at each of the way stations needed for the home transportation of common Nova Scotia, but the expectant crowd at each of them was doomed to disappointment, for no halt was made until Truro was signaled. Truro is a small town about fifty miles from Halifax. Most of the inhabitants were at hand to welcome the distinguished voyager, who replied—impromptu on this occasion—to an address read by Sheriff BLANCHARD. Then the Prince placed himself on the front platform of the rear car, and the curious were formed into a line, and marched through the foremost vehicle, passing from end to end, and emerging on the platform tenanted by the Prince; a good deal after the fashion of the visitors to the Morgue, who scan the inmates of that institution in precisely the same way. From this point to Albion Mines there was no delay. After five minutes had been allowed for a demonstration at this place—and it is fair to note that there and elsewhere the demonstrations were very enthusiastic—the train moved again, and halted at New-Glasgow. Then it hurried on to Pictou, where Sheriff HARRIS presented an address on behalf of the inhabitants. Thence the transferment of tourists and baggage to the gunboat *Dart* was promptly effected.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

To the general reader the name of Prince Edward's Island is not a familiar one. Its mention, in fact, far from calling forth an actual confession of ignorance, rather gives birth to an affirmation of it by the expression of a vague belief that the country referred to is in the vicinity of Van Dieman's Land, and therefore quite beyond the ken of unlearned humanity. Yet it is hardly eight hundred miles from New-York, and is likely when certain railroads now in process of construction are built, to be a delightful watering place for health-seeking Americans. In a very few years Prince Edward's Island will really be a most popular place of resort. One hundred and twenty miles in length and twenty-five in width, it is washed on one side by the waters of the Straits of Northumberland and on the other by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is distant, at its nearest point, but nine miles from the mainland of New-Brunswick. The soil of the island is rich and wholly under cultivation. The angler can find trout and salmon in inland waters, and mackerel and cod oceanward. The climate is most agreeable; warm days in Summer—that is to say, warm days in the American sense—are rare, and cool nights are to be enjoyed throughout the hottest period of the year. The 95,000 souls who now people the island will surely not be left to enjoy tranquilly all these pleasures when two days and a half of travel will rattle one from a heated metropolis to a healthful and cheap Summer home.

CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

Charlottetown, where the Prince is at present sojourning, is the capital of the isle. It is situated in its centre, and has seven thousand five hundred inhabitants, ruled, in the absence of Lieutenant-Governor GEORGE DUNDAS, Esq., by the Government Administrator, Sir ROBERT HODGSON. Prince Edward's Island, I should note, is directly under the control of the British Government, and not part of the Confederation. The people are afforded excellent facilities for acquiring education. The average yearly taxation is estimated at three dollars per male head, and more than one-half of the amount thus collected is applied to educational purposes. In respect of town-sites the citizens of Charlottetown can boast of a pretty harbor, of two or three neat stone buildings saved to permanent purposes, and of the City Hotel, whither Americans flock with a certainty of securing accommodations not to be had elsewhere, and which would be accounted excellent in a much more pretentious place. The dwelling houses on the island are of wood, and a double ladder bestrides each roof as a fire escape. A disastrous conflagration that followed the Portland calamity in July, 1866, first awakened the inhabitants of Charlottetown to the perils of flames by night.

PRELIMINARIES OF WELCOME.

Taking into consideration the narrow limits of the city, the preparations for welcoming the Prince were quite liberal. In Queen-street, the main thoroughfare, every house had an outward tapestry of brightest bunting, and two superb triumphal arches of evergreens, with mottoes of greeting at every angle, and framed with many-colored flags, graced the road. At the wharf, on which Queen-street terminates, a carpeted gangway led to the water edge. From early morning all was bustle. Militiamen, police officers and dress-coated city officials were seemingly self-multiplying. An address had been prepared and was being copied and commented upon. A programme of operations was being formed and circulated. The work of repainting and decorating the interior of the Colonial building was being prosecuted with redoubled activity. At the time appointed for the arrival of the Prince, all men and things were in readiness for the display.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

At 4 o'clock precisely Queen-street was lined with militia, strengthened musically by a band stationed on the wharf. The skies were blue, and the air was cool and refreshing. At least a dozen sentinels were on duty to signal the expected vessel. But four hours were to go by ere the *Dart* hove in sight. Five o'clock struck at all the steeples in the city, and the bells which should have been rung continuously from the moment the Prince landed, dwelt perhaps a second longer than usual on the fifth stroke and then relapsed into silence. At 6 o'clock the *Dart* had not been sighted, nor was she hailed until long after 7. Then her guns were heard, and her salute was answered. It was quite dark at the time and decidedly chilly. Many of the occupants of the sidewalks had lost patience, and had foregone the pleasure of beholding the Prince in preference to retiring without a comforting supper. But the officials had not deserted their respective posts, and, with a very few lanterns, were at hand to receive their guest.

ARTHUR ASHORE.

At [illegible] o'clock a small boat approached the wharf amid loud cheers, and Prince ARTHUR landed. The Mayor, THEOPHILUS DES BRISAY, Esq., the Bishop of Charlottetown, Recorder LAWSON and a miscellaneous gathering of notabilities, clergymen and citizens greeted him, and vocally smoothed the way for him to an open carriage. Had not one of the least important members of the *cortège* bethought himself of firing a tar-torch and bearing it beside the vehicle, Prince ARTHUR might have been dragged to the Government House *incognito*. But, thanks to the inventiveness of the man alluded to, some light was had, and the cheers of a crowd that preceded, accompanied and followed the little procession were not addressed to an altogether invisible being. They sounded in the Prince's ears until he alighted at the Government House, and was separated from a rather shabby mob, that tracked his coach to the last, by a guard of honor from the militia and by the doors of the Manse. Within the pillared hall the Mayor and corporation, with a few officers of militia, faced the Prince and his two companions. The royal visitor was attired in a complete evening dress, and, although somewhat more self-possessed from the very outset of the ceremonies than he appeared to be at Halifax, seemed still a little embarrassed and rather fatigued. The aged Recorder read the address, and the Prince replied to it from a manuscript in the handwriting of a secretary, but adorned with his own signature. The contents of both documents have been transmitted to you by the telegraph, and were of the usual order of political importance and literary merit. After they had been made public, the Prince was left to himself for the night.

LEVEE AND OUT-OF-DOOR SCENES.

Prince ARTHUR quits Charlottetown to-morrow. During his two days' sojourn here, however, he will have been entertained to some purpose. Yesterday, of course, no public demonstration was made; but to-day he is being lionized to an unlimited extent. It rained quite heavily during the morning, but at noon the clouds had dispersed. The levee was first seen to. It might have been more numerously attended had not dress coats or a military uniform been looked for upon the back of each attendant; but it passed off happily, being characterized by the usual ingoing and outcoming of fashionably attired mankind and womankind, all radiant after a minute's basking in the sunlight of a princely smile. The Prince's interview with the people was far more satisfactory, however. Aware of his intention to look down upon the masses from the balcony of the Colonial Hall, the citizens filled the streets. In strict accordance with the programme, the royal visitor was driven through their midst in an open carriage and ushered to the conspicuous spot alluded to, whence he smiled on all for fully ten minutes, which were occupied by the spectators in continuous gazing and cheering. The out-door scenes were ended by the photographing of Prince ARTHUR under the main triumphal archway, five pictures being secured.

This evening, as the mail bearing this letter departs, the ball will begin. The price of tickets of admission has been fixed at £1; and participation in a series of dances commenced by a solemn quadrille, in which the Prince will figure, and also in a supper, are promised as an equivalent for the outlay. The affair will take place at the Colonial Hall, and promises to be very brilliant, spite of a rather menacing recollection of the past. When the Prince of WALES visited Charlottetown in 1860, I hear, a similar reunion was organized. The Committee of Arrangements, however, was ill fitted by practice for its task, and a tradition is still extant to the effect that a special meeting was held for the purpose of ascertaining whether it would not be advisable to pour the champagne intended for the Prince's private supper table into decanters. The question, I believe, was finally settled by leaving the wine in its gilt-topped flagons, but the ultimate acceptableness of the beverage was, for a few minutes, seriously endangered. The present Committee, I hope, will conform to precedent in this respect, at least, and thus insure the success of a gathering that will be the theme of conversation here for a whole year. F. A. S.

OBITUARY.

F. I. A. Boole.

FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE, so well known some years since as a prominent Democratic politician in this City, died yesterday at the Lunatic Asylum in Utica of softening of the brain. Mr. BOOLE's advent as an officeholder was as Councilman for a district located in the Eleventh Ward. He was subsequently elected Alderman from the same ward, and afterward held the position of City Inspector. While holding this last position he was nominated by Tammany Hall as a candidate for Mayor. The Republicans nominated ORISON BLUNT, while the Union Democracy and the McKeon Democracy nominated C. GODFREY GUNTHER. The contest was one of the most exciting ever experienced in a Mayoralty election in this City. Almost every one, except the select few who were well posted on the inner workings of the wirepullers, expected that Mr. BOOLE would be elected by a large majority, and that Mr. GUNTHER would be the last man in the race. But after this Mr. BOOLE's popularity ran down almost to zero, and he was legislated out of office as City Inspector, and the Board of Health, which was then created, assumed the duties and powers appertaining to the City Inspector's Department. Mr. BOOLE, from the effects of disappointed ambition and dissipation, soon became deranged, and was placed in the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, where he remained until recently, when he was sent to the asylum in Utica.

Mr. BOOLE leaves a wife and two grown-up daughters. Mr. CHARLES E. LOEW (County Clerk) and Mrs. BOOLE started for Utica yesterday, and will bring on the remains of Mr. BOOLE to this City to-day. Mr. GEORGE W. BOOME, the Keeper of the City Hall, has received instructions to display the flags at half-mast from the City Hall to-day.

Ex-Sheriff Curtis, of Queens County.

JOSEPH CURTIS, Esq., Ex-Sheriff of Queens County, died very suddenly yesterday morning at his residence in the village of Hempstead, after an illness of about an hour. In addition to the office of Sheriff, he had previously been a Deputy Sheriff of the County, and was one of the most prominent Democratic politicians in the county. He was about 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and seven children.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Day Reunion of the Alumni—The Annual Dinner—Speeches of President Caswell, Governor Seth Padelford, Mayor Clark, Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, Judge B. F. Thomas and Others.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869.

One of the pleasantest features of Commencement Day at Brown is the religious regularity with which the old graduates, who have spread their sheepskins to the breeze and sailed away on their life voyages from year to year, any time during the past century, return on this annual occasion to the old haven. The ancient University, which from her magnificent site upon the hill-top, lords it over the town and the surrounding country, has also her seat in the loyal breasts of all of her old children, who respond with alacrity to the yearly invitation to assemble at her generous board. It is to them a delightful occasion, but not unmingled with sadness. From year to year drop away familiar faces never to be seen again amid these scenes, and the older classes are represented sometimes by a single white-haired and bowed survivor or have been swept away altogether. The hand of the destroyer has been busy during the past year, and the dead are thus enumerated: JOHN FOWLER WILLIAMS, Class of 1814, died Oct. 12, 1868; GEO. COLE, Class of 1824, died July 14, 1869; Rev. FREDERIC WILEY, Class of 1847, died July 21, 1868; CALEB EDMUND THAYER, Class of 1865, died Aug. 27, 1868; JOTHAM LINCOLN, Class of 1836, died Sept. 4, 1868; JONAS DARIUS SLEEPER, Class of 1840, died Sept. 9, 1868; THOMAS POWER, Class of 1808, died Sept. 9, 1868; MANNING BELCHER, Class of 1814, died September, 1868; WILLIAM MASON HALE, Class of 1841, died Oct. 8, 1868; WILLIAM READ STAPLES, Class of 1817, died Oct. 19, 1869; PARIS JENCKES TILLINGHAST, Class of 1870, died Nov. 24, 1868; WM. EVERETT JILLSON, Class of 1840, died Nov. 27, 1868; JOHN MASON WILLIAMS, LL.D., sole survivor of the Class of 1801, died Dec. 26, 1868; HENRY AUGUSTUS ROGERS, Class of 1826, died Jan. 7, 1869; GEORGE HEDDING FILLMORE, Class of 1847, died Feb. 4, 1869; SWAN LYMAN POMEROY, D. D., Class of 1820, died March 17, 1869; GEORGE LEONARD BARNES, Class of 1816, died March [illegible]; [illegible] ALDRICH, Class of 1818, died May [illegible], 1869; JONATHAN EARLE ARNOLD, Class of 1830, died June 2, 1869; THOMAS TOLMAN, Class of 1821, died June 20, 1869; EDWARD DORR GRIFFIN PALMER, M. D., Class of 1839, died June 25, 1869; ABRAM VAN BUREN, Class of 1843, died July 22, 1869; Rev. NICHOLAS POWER TILLINGHAST, Class of 1837, died Aug. 7, 1869; EBENEZER STONE, M. D., Class of 1830, died Aug. 15, 1869.

There are, however, still living 1,321 of the 2,376 graduates who, previous to the present year, have gone forth from the walls of the University, and of these an unusually large delegation attended the Commencement exercises yesterday, and at their conclusion accompanied the President, Faculties and students to an immense tent erected on the College Campus, where, at 2 P. M., they sat down to a bounteous repast. At its conclusion,

Rev. Dr. ALEXIS CASWELL, President of Brown University, called the assemblage to order, and briefly welcomed the Alumni. He dwelt upon the great social benefit of such gatherings as these. In the college career friendships were formed, often productive of the highest good, and lasting through life. They were bound together by a strong and indissoluble tie, and whatever animosities might have sprung up between them in the turmoil and troubles of the great battle of life, were all laid aside here. They came there as one family to talk about the prospects and the history of their Alma Mater. The institution was now entering upon the second century of its useful career. It had constantly grown in wealth and importance, and they looked forward to a further development of its resources to result, not from the efforts of any one man, but from the aggregate labors of all the Alumni. A true university ought to meet the demands of the advancing age. They wanted to give a fostering hand in this College to every great work, and to have their representatives in every field; and they had them there. [Applause.] He adverted to the importance of continuing study after leaving college, and concluded by saying that Brown University was now in better condition to do her work well than she ever was before. He proposed as a sentiment, "the State of Rhode Island," and in response,

Governor SETH PADELFORD, of Rhode Island, said very briefly that he hoped this institution would long be permitted to flourish and to do its work in moulding the rising generations.

GEORGE L. CLARK, Mayor of Providence, was next called out by some complimentary remarks from the President. He said that the City of Providence could never be indifferent to the prosperity of the University. The relations of the College and of the city had always been of the most cordial character. The institution was a great advantage to the city. Property was safer and life more secure by reason of the existence here of an institution of high aims and noble character. It exerted both a direct and unconscious influence for good on the community, which was felt in the public schools, in the industries and in social relations. He felt that every man of culture existed for the good of the community. He concluded by giving the sentiment, (which was duly honored in cold water, the beverage of the occasion,) "The Union of the Industries and the Culture of the Schools, Producing a Harmonious Whole."

Hon. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, of Connecticut, was next called upon. After expressing his thanks for the compliment, he said there was but one thought in his head suggested by this occasion, and it was not a convivial, mirthful nor cheerful one. The gentlemen of the medical faculty who were present might censure him, perhaps, for introducing such a thought after dinner, on the ground that it would impede the digestion. However, he would nevertheless present the idea, and it was, this: How very peculiar and weighty is the responsibility of this country at the present time with regard to education. In common with all other countries, we had in the United States the responsibility of educating the youth that grew up among us; but that was the least of our responsibilities with regard to education. But a short time before the class now graduating entered college, 4,000,000 of people had been set free in our midst and made citizens in a single day. These 4,000,000 of people were ignorant in the extreme. It was through no fault of theirs. The law compelled it. We had 4,000,000 of people thrown upon us in a day to be educated or to remain a very dangerous class in the community. No nation ever before had such a responsibility thrown upon it. Then there were the emigrants every day landed upon our Atlantic shores. Some of them were enlightened and cultivated, but the great mass were very ignorant, and needed education to fit them to be citizens with safety to the life of the Republic. What an addition was this to the ordinary responsibilities of a country with regard to the education of its people! This was not all. Look at the Pacific coast. Hordes of Asiatics were leaving their own shores and coming to our Western borders. These immigrants would soon be counted by millions, as totally uneducated as regards fitness for assuming the duties of citizenship as if they were children unborn. Our colleges must be considered as fortresses to defend our people against the ignorance found in our midst. This, their old Alma Mater, they must consider a fortress where all that may elevate, defend, perpetuate our institutions should be taught, so that its influence may extend to the remotest parts of our country. [Great applause.] We needed such fortresses more than we needed structures for defence against a foreign foe. We were in more danger of being overwhelmed by the ignorance of our own people than by an enemy from abroad. Our institutions were based upon the intelligence and morals of the people. Unless our people were educated to a proper intellectual and moral standard, our Government would not last. There was no doubt about this among intelligent people. How imperative, then, was the duty to see that all our seats of learning were doubled in their force and increased in their efficiency. This was a most important thing to be brought to the attention of the people. The exercises of this day were enough to give heart and hope that this institution would not be found wanting in the work that she had to do. He rejoiced that they were sending forward an advance guard to prevent our being overrun by ignorance and, he was going to say, by barbarism. [Applause.]

Judge B. F. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, being toasted, made an eloquent response. He said he was thinking in the cars, as he came to attend this convocation, of the reasons why he did not always come to Commencement at Brown. One reason was the danger of being called upon to speak when he had nothing to say. Another was that the prevailing feeling of such a day with him was one of sadness. It was not merely that the place that once knew them now knew them no more. It was not alone the loss of absent comrades that dashed their spirits. The real feeling of sadness was that here they were brought into the presence of their early hopes and aspirations; that they felt in their presence that all of life was a failure, all seeming victory defeat, all apparent riches but nakedness and poverty; that they stood again on the shore of the great ocean of truth and knowledge, feeling that there were some little inlets that they were tolerably familiar with, while the boundless sea itself lay unexplored before them. One cause of this sadness was a sense of the futility of the attempt of the finite to measure the infinite. The reason of their failure to make more progress toward doing so was that the education of the University ends where it should begin. Men were sent out from our colleges into the great world unarmed for the battle of life and unable to bear the weight of armor. They should be trained for the higher duties of life by a more thorough culture and preparation. The one thing wanted for the battle of life was the advance of the standard. [Applause.] The speaker dwelt upon the change in the positions which our colleges occupied in the community since he and President CASWELL were students. The crisis that the country had recently passed through left these institutions with new responsibilities. We had passed through eight years of suffering and sacrifice since the war broke out, yet who would be willing to blot out those eight years! If they could make the graves give up their dead; if all the waste spots made desolate by war could be made to bloom again, who would be willing to return to the age when the curse of slavery hung over us and fire and discord were impending! [Applause.] There never was more need of culture than now, after the war had ceased, to enable us to mould together and make homogeneous the various elements of our society. He went for the largest and most liberal education of all the people of all colors and of all sexes. Yet above this general culture there must be the advance guard of men devoted to science in its higher walks, asking not "what do the people want?" but "what is their highest good?" This University ought to be placed now as far above the plane of ordinary education as she was fifty years ago. With compliments to the institution and a tribute to FRANCIS WAYLAND, Professor WM. G. GODDARD and Professor ROMEO ELTON, Judge THOMAS closed amid prolonged applause.

Professor ROMEO ELTON, now of Exeter, England, formerly Professor of Greek at Brown University, was the next speaker. He dwelt upon the interest that he always felt in the College during his seventeen years' absence in England, and of his interest in the welfare of our country, for whose honor during the war he had contended in articles published in the London *Eclectic Review* and in various English newspapers. He adverted to the gratifying progress of liberal principles in England, and expressed his gratification at the efforts that are making to advance the standard of education at Brown University.

Professor JOHN L. LINCOLN, of Brown, being called on for a speech, responded by introducing the Glee Club of the Graduating Class, led by Mr. FRANK LAWTON. The club sang "Old Brown" with admirable effect.

Speeches were made by President J. B. ANGELL, of the University of Vermont; Dr. GEORGE W. SAMPSON, President of Columbian College, District of Columbia; Rev. FREDERICK DENISON, of Westerly, Rhode Island; JOHN DAGGETT, Esq., and President DODD, of Madison University, all expressing their interest in the welfare of their Alma Mater "Old Brown;" and then "Old Hundred" was sung, all present uniting in it, and the pleasant reunion was brought to a close. In the evening the levee at the house of the President was attended by an immense throng of the good people of Providence, and the friends of the students from everywhere else; and this closed the festivities of this memorable Commencement week at Brown. G. C.

Election of Trustees—Time of Commencement Changed to June.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 2.—At a meeting of the Corporation of the Brown University JOHN G. WHITTIER and ROWLAND G. HAZARD were elected to fill the vacancies in the Board of Trustees. It was voted to establish the Hazard Professorship of Physics. The time for holding the annual Commencement was changed from September to June.

SCOTTISH GAMES.

Annual Gathering of the Caledonian Club—Interesting Display of Muscular Exercises.

The thirteenth annual games of the New-York Caledonian Club were held at Jones' Wood yesterday, in the presence of a numerous and orderly assemblage of both sexes. A long and varied programme was prepared for the occasion, embracing many of the honored pastimes of "Auld Scotia" which have been celebrated in song and story. They were nearly all muscular and vigorous performances, in which strength, endurance and agility were represented to perfection. The members of the Club were attired in the characteristic Scottish dress, including vari-colored kilts, phillibegs, caps, &c. At 10 o'clock the exercises opened with the old-fashioned Scotch reel—a dance in which several Scotchmen heartily participated, keeping time to the shrill music of the bagpipes. This was followed by the putting of the heavy stone, (24 pounds,) which was thrown by ALEXANDER GRAHAM a distance of 30 feet 6 inches; PETER FRASER, of Montreal, 30 feet 4 inches; RICHARD JAPP, of Montreal, 29 feet 10 inches. Putting the light stone (18 pounds) came next, resulting as follows: P. FRASER, 35 feet 11 inches; ALEXANDER GRAHAM, 35 feet 4 inches; R. JAPP, 35 feet 3 inches. The third game was designated as "Tossing the Caber," and consisted of pitching a long and ponderous log of wood with the arms. This was accomplished by three men of powerful stature, namely, P. FRASER, (first,) WM. L. CAMPBELL, (second,) R. JAPP, (third.) After the termination of this feat, there was witnessed the standing jump, in which W. L. CAMPBELL made 9 feet 11½ inches; P. FRASER, 9 feet 6 inches; GEO. GOLDIE, 9 feet 6 inches. Following this was the throwing of the heavy stone, (21 pounds) which was a close contest between R. JAPP, (72 feet 4 inches,) P. FRASER, (71 feet 4 inches,) and W. L. CAMPBELL, (66 feet 1 inch.) Throwing the light hammer was somewhat similar to the preceding sport, the result being as follows: R. JAPP, 95 feet; P. FRASER, 89 feet 10 inches; W. L. CAMPBELL, 91 feet 3 inches. In the running jump, ANDREW SMEATON cleared 16 feet 10 inches; P. FRASER, one of his competitors, scoring 16 feet 1½ inches, the next nearest to his being W. L. CAMPBELL, 15 feet 8 inches. The broadsword dance was subsequently commenced, and made a very animated spectacle, the pipers playing the inspirating tune of "Gille Callum" during the wild gyrations of the dancers. The most skill in this exercise was exhibited by L. D. ROBERTSON, (first,) ROBERT FORFER, (second,) and THOMAS MCGREGOR MUIR, (third.) Considerable interest was manifested in the running high leap, in which R. JAPP and P. FRASER, the two first contestants, both made exactly 5 feet 3 inches. A tie was also announced between J. T. ADDISON, of Boston, and A. SMEATON, their leap being 5 feet 1 inch. The next best leap was made by W. L. CAMPBELL, who was given credit for 4 feet 11 inches. The following is the result of several of the games not heretofore mentioned:

Short Race, (distance 100 yards.)—1. R. JAPP; 2. JOHN HALLIDAY; 3 P. FRASER.

Boys' Race.—1. MURDOCK MCPHAIL; 2. THOMAS MORRISON; 3. ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

Three-Legged Race.—This was a struggle to make a distance of 200 yards between men who were divided into pairs, each pair having their right and left leg bound together. The winners were: 1. HAMILTON and KESSLER; 2. MELVILLE and MCEWEN; 3. POLLOCK and ROBINSON.

Vaulting with the Pole.—1. P. FRASER, 9 feet 9 inches; 2. W. L. CAMPBELL, 9 feet; 3. GEORGE GOLDIE, 8 feet 9 inches.

Long Race.—1. J. HALLIDAY; 2. HENRY ADAMS, of Pittston, Penn.; 3. R. JAPP.

Boys' Highland Fling.—1. GEORGE MITCHELL, Jr.; 2. DAVID KNOX; 3. JAMES KNOX.

Walking Match.—1. FRANCIS DYKES; 2. JAMES KIRKLAND; 3. WILLIAM DEANS.

Standing High Leap.—G. GOLDIE, 4 feet 4 inches; W. L. CAMPBELL, 4 feet 3 inches; P. FRASER, 4 feet 1 inch.

Long Race, (one mile.)—1. —— FITZGERALD; 2. HENRY ADAMS; 3. THOMAS HUGHES, of Dobb's Ferry.

Highland Fling.—This was danced to the tune of "Braes of Tullymet," performed on the bagpipes. The successful competitors were: 1. L. D. ROBERTSON; 2. J. KENNEDY; 3. JOHN FORFER.

Sack Race.—1. D. MELVILLE; 2. JAMES MAIR, of Philadelphia; 3. ROBERT HENDERSON.

Hitch and Kick.—G. GOLDIE, 8 feet 10 inches; P. FRASER, 8 feet 6 inches; ROBERT HAMILTON, 8 feet.

Hurdle Race.—1. WILLIAM POLLOCK; 2. P. FRASER; 3. ROBERT HAMILTON.

Boys' Hurdle Race.—1. WILLIAM POLLOCK; 2. WILLIAM GOWORIE; 3. JOHN BUCHANAN.

Hop, Step and Jump.—1. JAMES BONTHORNE, 38 feet; 2. P. FRASER, 37 feet 11 inches; 3. A. SMEATON, 35 feet 9 inches. The games concluded about 6 o'clock. Among the judges who acted on the occasion were Chief KERR, of the Boston Club; Chief MATHAM, of the Brooklyn Club; Colonel WM. MONIES, of the Scranton Club; JAMES BRYDEN, of the Pittston Club; ROBERT HARVEY, of Chicago; THOMAS FLANDERS and JAMES MCCLELLAN, of the New-York Club, and D. KENNEDY.

In the evening the Sons of Scotland met at the Caledonia Club Rooms, in Sullivan-street, when prizes of various kinds were distributed among the victorious contestants in the annual games.

INCIDENTALS.

The Hartford *Courant* says there was considerable frost in that vicinity on Wednesday morning; and although no serious damage was done the standing tobacco crop, the cultivators were very lively during the day cutting and gathering in from the fields, in order to be on the safe side.

The Washington *Republican* of yesterday says that the President has appointed WALTER E. GRESHAM, of Indiana, United States District Judge, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge MCDONALD, of Indianapolis.

JAMES T. CLOSE, a Republican member elect of the House of Delegates of Virginia, died of cancer of the stomach, at his residence near Arlington, on Wednesday morning. He was of Northern birth, but had resided in Virginia for the last twelve or fifteen years.

Governor HARVEY, of Kansas, has promised to attend the National Capital Convention in St. Louis, and to appoint a strong delegation to represent his State. Governor GEARY, of Pennsylvania, has declined to appoint delegates, and we are told by a St. Louis paper that "his response would seem to be not in favor of removal until the national debt is paid."

GAIL HAMILTON's "model conductor" has left the railroad and is to ascertain whether he can keep a hotel in Cincinnati.

The semi-annual meeting of the National Academy of Science commenced at Northampton, Mass., on Tuesday. Papers were read by Professor ARNOLD GUYOT and Professor WOLCOTT GIBBS, of Cambridge.

Dr. FRANKLIN's fund of £1,000, which he willed to Boston in 1791, and expected to increase to £131,000 in a hundred years, amounted to only $133,403 36 on the 1st of January last, and at this rate of increase will not reach that amount at the appointed time. Dr. FRANKLIN directed that it should be loaned in small sums to young married artificers; that £100,000 should be expended for public works in 1891, and the remainder continue on interest another hundred years, when a portion was to go to the city and some £3,000,000 to the State.

The Mayor and one of the citizens of Fulton, Ill., have had a little contest, in which they at first confined their demonstrations to alternating laying down and tearing up a sidewalk on successive days. Finally the Mayor assaulted the citizen, and then went before a Justice and pleaded guilty. He was fined $5, which a correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says was a deserved rebuke for tyrannical overbearing, browbeating and official all-sufficiency.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* is again urging the abolition of the office of Vice-President. In case of the death of the President it would have the Secretary of State act as President until a new election can be held. It would have the people vote directly for President, and the Senate elect its own President, to serve for two years.

The Knoxville *Press & Herald* says that CALVIN LANGSTON, who is in jail in that city under sentence of death, convicted of the murder of two women and a boy, and who has appealed to the Supreme Court, is fast becoming hopelessly insane. He imagines that the victims are continually around him, and always upbraiding him for his horrible cruelty to them.

The New-Orleans *Times* says that long trains of Texas cattle, with keen, long horns, stalwart frames and rather skittish ways, may be seen almost daily moving northward on the Jackson Railroad.

The official vote of Kentucky at the August election, as declared from the office of the Secretary of State, is as follows: For State Treasurer, JAMES W. TATE, Democrat, 82,617; E. RUMSEY WING, Republican, 24,759; for the School tax; 78,208; against it, 54,275.

The old men of Portland, Me., whose age ranged from 65 to 92, had an excursion and clambake on Tuesday. They amused themselves and created an appetite by leap-frog and such amusements, and after dinner they organized themselves into an "Aged Brotherhood."

Boston estimates the capital employed in the hide and leather business in Massachusetts at $20,000,000. The amount of sales of leather, &c., in Boston last year reached $35,000,000, and during the same period about 720,000 foreign hides were imported into Boston.

The citizens of Pittsburg, Penn., decided by a majority of 4,416 in a total vote of only 8,222, that they were not yet ready to be taxed to lay out and support a public park.

The Peabody Library at Post Mills, (Thetford,) Vt., has just received from GEORGE PEABODY a large oil portrait of himself. The position is standing with full front and full face view. The right hand is thrust into the breast of the buttoned coat, the left holds a paper on which may be read, in imitation of Mr. PEABODY's handwriting: "To the Chairman of the Peabody Library, Post Mills Village, Vermont, GEORGE PEABODY."

SAMUEL SCOTT, of Dayton, has been selected as the Temperance candidate for Governor of Ohio, in place of J. E. INGERSOLL, declined. In accepting the nomination he says that for the last twenty years he has advocated the principles of prohibition, and that he believes the time has "fully come" when temperance men should vindicate this doctrine at the ballot-box.

A new professorship has been established in Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, supported by a gift of $25,000 from THOMAS BEAVER, Esq., of Danville. The incumbent of the chair is to have charge of the Department of Biblical Literature. Rev. Dr. DASHIELL, the new President, has assumed his position, and the munificent centenary collection makes the endowment of the College now about a quarter of a million.

WASHINGTON.

Encouraging Reports from the South—Crop Prospects in the West—The Proposed Bureau for Printing Government Money—Seizure of Tobacco—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The little excitement of yesterday died away with the departure of the President last evening, and Washington to-day fell back to its Summer stupidity. The White House, so thronged yesterday morning, was deserted, the Departments were quiet, there were no arrivals at the hotels, and the small number of politicians whom the President brought here took their departure on the morning trains. Washington news and gossip was at a premium. The people here, for want of better to do, amuse themselves by speculating on the probability of being able to get up an International Exhibition in 1871, and of inducing the Oxfords to come to row with the Harvards on the Potomac about the same time. Business men complain of dull times, and every one is sighing for the December meeting of Congress.

The official figures at the Treasury Department show that the South has more money at the present time than any other agricultural portion of the country, North, East or West. This state of affairs is not spasmodic, but is likely to continue, with the prospect that it will be even bettered in the Fall. The crops in that section are, as a general thing, excellent, and as the South is not indebted to the North in anything near the amount in which it always was prior to the war, the process of accumulation there may be said to have actually begun.

PROSPECTS IN THE WEST.

The West is not very loudly complaining of a want of money, and if the present condition of things last it is not very probable that we shall hear much of a monetary outcry from that section next Winter. It is estimated here that Western farmers have money enough to move their crops. The agricultural feeling of the country is said to be in favor of waiting for a rise in prices, which will, of course, have the effect of lessening a demand for money for immediate use. If there should be a large export demand the condition of things will be altered, but as matters stand now, the situation is far better than was anticipated at the beginning of the season.

PRINTING THE GOVERNMENT MONEY.

There is a loud outcry for the establishment or restoration of a bureau for printing the United States legal-tender currency, under the immediate supervision of the Treasury Department in this city. The change may be a very desirable one, but, independent of the consideration of greater efficiency in the service, there is another side to the question which it may be well to consider, and which has occupied the attention of prominent officials. As the law stands at present, the Secretary of the Treasury has sole control of the printing of the Government money, and is responsible to no one except to the President and Congress. The question is asked if an immense bureau, having charge of making paper, engraving the plates, and printing the securities used or issued by the Government, should grow up in the Treasury Department at Washington, what guarantee would the public have against the grossest abuses and greatest frauds when the chances of politics should throw the administration of affairs into the hands of a party which may be easily conceived to exist any time. The Secretary of the Treasury derives his authority for contracting for this work from an appropriation act of 1866, but it is entirely discretionary with him to have it done in the Department or outside of it.

SOUTHERN PENSION AGENCIES.

The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed a board, of which his chief clerk is at the head, to visit the various pension agencies in the South and investigate the claims of those colored soldiers who are on the list for pensions, with a view to resume the payment of pensions to that class of soldiers in the Southern States.

SEIZURE OF TOBACCO.

Information has been received here that JOHN CRANE, the Collector of the Fifth North Carolina District, has seized a large amount of tobacco, valued at $50,000, the tax on which was sought to be evaded by the use of counterfeit stamps. The tobacco has been placed in the custody of the United States Marshal to await the action of the Courts.

THE ALLEGED CRUELTY ON THE PAWNEE.

The particulars of the alleged cruelty on board the United States ship *Pawnee*, which returned about a month ago from the South Atlantic Squadron, have been already published, as well as the fact that a Court of Inquiry had been ordered at Portsmouth, N. H. The evidence taken by this Court has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, and it is believed that a Court-martial will be ordered immediately.

THE ROBERTS CUBAN LETTER.

A letter has recently appeared in the newspapers professing to have been furnished for publication by a prominent Cuban patriot, dated Washington, Aug. 22, and purporting to have been written by Señor ROBERTS, the Spanish Minister, to the Captain-General of Cuba, and intercepted. In this letter Señor ROBERTS is represented as giving information about the *status* of the gunboats now building in this country for the Spanish Government, stating that belligerent rights will not be considered in haste, but that the probable future action of this Government will be in favor of the Cubans, &c. Mr. ROBERTS, under his own signature, to-day, says the letter has not a word of truth in it, and that "the document itself is a mere awkward forgery."

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

CABLE TELEGRAMS: Latest Dispatches by Cable from all Parts of the World.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY: The Modifications of the Senatus Consultum; The Amnesty; M. Napoleon Guillard and Henry Rochefort; Austria and Prussia; Lynch Law in Barcelona; Immorality of the Clergy.

SPANISH AFFAIRS: The Carlist Movement, Its Extent; Ridiculous Reports in Paris; Treatment of Carlist Prisoners in Madrid; The Cruelty of Colonel Casalla; The Republican Movement; The King Question; The United States and Cuba.

ITALIAN LETTER: The Murder on a Railway; Italian Jealousy; The Countess Cattaneo Shot by her Lover.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL: Rev. Dr. Cumming to the London *Times*; His Letter to the Pope; Important Letter from Dr. Merle d'Aubigné; Action Thereon.

Washington Advices.

THE PUBLIC DEBT: Detailed Statement of the Secretary of the Treasury for the Month of August; Present Condition of the Debt; Decrease of $5,604,238 since the Last Statement.

MISCELLANEOUS: The Bankers' and Brokers' Committee; Refusal of Mr. Delano to Grant their Requests; Important Interviews with President Grant; Desires of the Stokes and Senter Men of Tennessee; The President's Promise and Advice.

Local Intelligence.

WIFE MURDER: A Woman Beaten to Death by her Husband and Brother; Sad Result of Intemperance; Commitment of the Accused.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT: Erection of a Colossal Bronze Statue, with Allegorical Accessories; A Prodigious Work of Art.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE: Meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association; The Newport Convention Discussed; Miss Anthony Appeals for the *Revolution*; Congress in Particular and Europe in General to be Memorialized.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR: Preparations for the Exhibition of 1869; Plan and Arrangements of the Building.

MISCELLANEOUS: Will of the Late Dr. Caritee Gates—Injunction Against the Brooklyn Water Board—Probable Murder in New-Jersey—More Westchester Avenues—Another Cuban Expedition—Sale of Scranton Coal; Termination of the Strike—First Snow of the Season—New Milk Depot—The German Emigrant Society—Who Invented the Sewing Machine?—Will of the Late Cornelius Grinnell—A Novel Point in *Habeas Corpus*—Reddy the Blacksmith to be Removed from New-York—Fight at a Colored Camp Meeting.

Agricultural Affairs.

FARMERS' CLUB: Proceedings at the Last Meeting; Earth Worms or Angle Worms; Composting Carcasses of Sheep; Great Yield of Norway Oats; The American Pomological Society; Tobacco Dust as a Manure; Cooking Food for Swine; Deep against Shallow Culture.

MISCELLANEOUS: How Philadelphia Butter is made; Shall Farmers Produce Wool? Opening of the National Stock-Yards; The Crops in Maine; The Cotton Crop of 1869; Development of the South; End of the Drought in Virginia; The New Cotton Crop; Agricultural Brevities.

Current Literature.

CHOICE SELECTIONS: *Pro Mortuis*; The Humbugs of History; Lords and Commons; A French Cook; The London Poor; Ascent of Mount Etna; Effects of Hashish; Centenary of the Steam Engine.

General Topics.

VACCINATION: Opinions of the People; Letters from Physicians; Is Vaccination Dangerous?

BROWN UNIVERSITY: Commencement Exercises; The Phi Beta Kappa Anniversary; Meeting of the Alumni; Orations of the Graduating Class; Conferring Degrees.

ILLINOIS NEWS: The Crops; The Lake Front Case in Chicago; Political Events; Idle People in Chicago.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE PARTY: Convention at Chicago; Discussion Regarding the Formation of a Third Political Party; Permanent Organization.

THE ARCTIC SEAS: Progress of the Hayes Expedition; Interesting Letter from Dr. Hayes.

POLITICS IN MAINE: The Next State Election; Governor Chamberlain's Reelection Certain; The Temperance Party; The Democratic Candidate; The Vote; Political Statistics; The Next Senatorship.

FATAL EXPLOSION: The Steam-boiler Explosion at Phoenixville, Penn.; Two Men Killed, Two Fatally Wounded, and Nine Severely Injured.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE: Progress of the Work; The Structure to be Completed Within Two Years.

THE ST. LOUIS HORROR: A Man Cuts his Wife's Head Open with an Ax, and Throws Himself Under a Moving Railway Train.

THE HARVARD CONTEST: One Lesson of the Race; How it Strikes the Leading Virginia Conservatives; Humility of the South; Pride and Vanity of the South.

THE SHAKER TRIAL: The *Habeas Corpus* Case at Hudson; Interesting Testimony Before the Referee.

AN UNFORTUNATE EDITOR: The Editor of the Meriden *Recorder* Cowhided in the Street; A Disgraceful Scene.

MISCELLANEOUS: A Large Nugget of California Gold—Breach of Trust; Heavy Steak Robbery in San Francisco—Railroads; the Recent Consolidations—Increasing the Water-Power of the Delaware River.

Editorial Comments.

The Public Debt; Further Increase.

The Assistant Treasurer's New Method of Paying Coupons.

Genteel Smuggling.

Life Insurance in the United States; A Massachusetts Report.

The Coal Strike.

Miscellaneous Topics.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

LANDER—GREEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 2, by Rev. Beriah Green, BENJAMIN LANDER to ANNIE E., second daughter of Samuel W. Green, both of Brooklyn.

MANDEVILLE—STOUT.—At the house of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, by Rev. Wm. Rollinson, Mr. C. H. MANDEVILLE, of Bergen City, to Miss EMMA STOUT, of Jersey City, N. J.

SCHOCK—COX.—At the House of Prayer, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 1, by Rev. H. Goodwin, Rector, ALBERT E. SCHOCK to EMILIE FRANCES, daughter of John V. Cox.

THORN—WHEELER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1869, at Purdy's Station, by Rev. Dr. Jones, JOHN L. THORN, of Pleasantville, to FANNIE E., daughter of Ira Wheeler, of North Salem, Westchester County.

DIED.

BENTON.—In Green Point, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 31, Mrs. MARY CATHERINE BENTON, wife of Oramer Benton, in her 57th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Sept. 3, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, Franklin-st., between Java and India. Her remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y.

BRUSH.—On Wednesday, Sept. 1, HATTIE TAPPEN, infant daughter of Silas A. and Hattie T. Brush.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Thomas B. Tappen, 128th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., this day, (Friday,) at 2 P. M.

FERGUSON.—On Thursday, Sept. 2, JANETTE, widow of the late John Ferguson, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 210 West 46th-st., on Monday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

LANE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, Mrs. ABBY A. LANE, beloved wife of N. B. Lane, of Bergen Point, N. J., in the 54th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, on Friday afternoon, 3d inst., at 4 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at Bergen Point to meet the 3 o'clock train per Central Railroad of New-Jersey, from foot of Liberty-st., New-York. The remains will be taken to Sing Sing, Saturday morning, for interment.

LA FORCE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 31, DAVID LA FORCE, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his son-in-law, John Newman, at Bergen Point, N. J., Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

NEILLEY.—At North Haverstraw, Rockland County, on Saturday, Aug. 21, GEORGE, infant son of John H. and Wilhelmina B. Neilley, of New-York City.

SHIPLEY.—At Riverdale, on Tuesday, Aug. 31, Mrs. MARGARET E. ADRIANCE SHIPLEY, wife of the late Robt. Shipley, aged 46 years.

Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, Wm. J. Pollock, are invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Jericho, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 1, HENRY MOOREHOUSE, infant son of Dr. Henry M. and Mary E. Smith, of this City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PRESENTATION.

WILLIAM BEAMAN, Ex-Engineer of Engine Company No. 22, was the recipient of an elegant fire-cap at the engine-house on Wednesday evening. The presentation speech was made by Assistant Foreman Reilley, commanding the company, and warmheartedly responded to by Mr. Beaman. The members had a pleasant time, and everything passed off agreeably.

LOCKETS—NEW STYLES.

French and American, Three, Five, Eight, Ten to One Hundred Dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—NEW STYLES.

Two, Three, Four, Five, Six to Twenty-five Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MOURNING JEWELRY.

WHITBY JET, ONYX, &c., EAR-RINGS, PINS and BRACELETS, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BOGARDUS'

Elegant Photographic Establishment, No. 1,153 Broadway, near 27th-st.

NOW OPEN.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.

Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe during the week ending Sept. 4, 1869, will close at this office on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C and D, 11:30 A. M.; E and H, 11:15 A. M.; F and G, 10:30 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

AN EXPERIENCED SHORT-HAND writer is open to an engagement as confidential clerk or otherwise to a professional gentleman, a corporation or a commercial establishment. Address R., Box No. 166 Times Office.

AT GENIN'S FORMER SUPERINTENDENT, D'ANCONA, No. 22 5th-av., hats, furs and fur alterations, at 25 per cent. below Broadway prices.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

New Book—Ready on Saturday.

MAN IN GENESIS AND IN GEOLOGY; OR, THE BIBLICAL ACCOUNT OF MAN'S CREATION, tested by scientific theories of his origin and antiquity. By JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., LL.D. 12mo. Price $1. Sold by booksellers and newsmen. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

FESTIVAL WALTZ—("WINE, WOMEN and Song,") Strauss, 75c.; "Sounds from the Vienna Woods," waltz, 75c.; Telegram Waltz, 75c.; also, the "Beautiful Blue Danube Waltz," for four hands, $1; "Qui Vive Galop," four hands, $1 25. DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Lexington-av., e. s., 20.1 ft. s. of 41st-st., 19.8x75 ... $30,000
Madison-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 115th-st., 25x75 ... 3,550
8th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x97 ... 11,000
7th-st., s. s., 105.8½ ft. e. of Avenue C, 20.9½x90.10 ... 25,000
14th-st., s. s., 371 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x103.3 ... 42,000
47th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 11th-av., [illegible] (one-half part) ... 3,000
51st-st., n. s., 362.10 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21.5x100.5 ... 41,000
54th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5 ... 18,500
80th-st., n. s., 83.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 17.6x 100.5 ... 21,000
96th-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5 ... 25,000
92d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5 ... 18,750
124th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 106.8x100.7½x 19½x22.10x100.11 ... nom.
1st-av., n. w. corner of 9th-st., 25.6x100 ... 36,000
2d-av., e. s., 45.5 ft. n. of 55th-st., 20x110 ... 27,300
8th-av., s. e. corner of 126th-st., 99.11x100 ... 34,000
8th-av., e. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 139th-st., 50x100 ... 8,000
8th-av., e. s., 325 ft. n. of 150th-st., 50x275 ... nom.
8th-av., e. s., 375 ft. n. of 150th-st., 99.6x[illegible] ... nom.

Leases Recorded.

East Houston-st., No. 243, 5 years and 4 months, per year ... $1,140
8th-av., No. 300, 5 years, per year ... 1,300

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Fort Green-place, w. s., 175 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20x85x75.11 ... $4,700
Fort Green-place, w. s., 150 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 25x85x75x6 ... 12,000
Leonard-st., e. s., 211 ft. s. of Nassau-av., 25x100 ... 9,750
Macon-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100 ... 5,000
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100 ... 700
Main and Diamond sts., n. e. corner, 100x[illegible] 150 ... 23,000
Marion-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 25x100 ... 600
Pierrepont-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Jay-st., 18x50 ... 7,500
President-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of [illegible]-st., 20x 100 ... 3,000
President-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Powers-st., 20x 100 ... 3,000
Warren-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20.10x 100 ... 1,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 95 ft. n. of Columbia, 25x100 ... 7,750
15th-st., n. w. s., 200 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 25x100 ... 4,000
14th-st. and 3d-av., s. e. corner, 100x100.2 ... 1,600
Atlantic-av. and Barbey-st., s. e. corner, 80x83x 100 ... 7,375
Atlantic-av., s. s., 220 ft. w. of Cypress-av., 50x22 ... 600
Ridgewood-av., w. s., adjoining J. P. Cosine's, 19 x[illegible] ... 6,000
Gates and Ralph avs., n. w. corner, 160x140 ... 6,700
Smith-av., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Bay-av., 50x100 ... 600
Myrtle-av., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Walworth-st., 20x 111.10 ... 4,600
18th Ward, S. L. Stewart's map, lot No. 126 ... 3,000
20th Ward, map G. W. Pearce, lot (No. 32,) 100x 200x25x200 ... 50,000
Kosciusko-st. and Nostrand-av., n. w. cor., 25x75 ... 7,000
Park and Vanderbilt avs., s. cor., irregular ... 4,500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

2d-st. and 10th-av., s. w. corner, 200x210 ... $1,000
8th-av., e. s., lot No. 630, Mt. Vernon, 100x105 ... 500
7th-av., w. s., lot No. 640, Mt. Vernon, 100x105 ... 6,000
Mt. Vernon-av., s. e. s., lot No. 337, Mt. Vernon, 25x80 ... 300

Morrisania.

Grove-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Cliff-st., 100x110 ... $2,800
Grove-av., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Cliff-st., 50x100 ... 1,400
Prospect-st., n. s., lot No. 218, Melrose, 50x100 ... 6,000
Valle-place, n. e. s., 200 ft. n. of Morris-av., 100x 125 ... 12,000
4th-st. and Fulton-av., easterly corner, 95x143 ... 6,000

New-Rochelle.

Charles-st., w. s., lot No. 338, West New-Rochelle, 50x150 ... $330
Locust-av. and Centre-st., n. e. cor., 189x200 ... 2,600

Ossining.

Belleville-av., w. s., 240 ft. from Clinton-av., 100x 250 ... $625

West Farms.

Fitch-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Myrtle-av., 50x100 ... $400
Lorillard-st., e. s., part lot Nos. 180 and 181, Powell's farm, 50x100 ... 350
Marian-av., e. s., Nos. 26 and 27, B. Berrian's farm, 100x150 ... 500
Madison-av., n. w., part lot No. 18, Adamsville, 50x100 ... 1,000

Yonkers.

Ashburton and Madison avs., s. w. corner, 50x75 ... $1,225
Riverdale-av., w. s., adjoining Presbyterian Church, 5 323-1000 ... 13,300

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Academy-st., n. s., indefinite, 32x96 ... $8,500
Brunswick and Parkhurst sts., n. w. cor., 24x75 ... 5,000
Elm-st., s. s., 207 ft. e. of Pacific-st., 27x95 ... 1,000
Garside-st., e. s., 119 ft. s. of Bloomfield-av., 100 ft. front ... 1,500
Holland-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Gold-st., 50x100 ... 550
Howard-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of South Orange-av., 44x79 ... 6,800
Jackson-st., w. s., 207 ft. s. of Ferry-st., 75x100 ... 2,100
Jackson-st., e. s., 317 ft. s. of Ferry-st., 25x100 ... 900
Plane-st., e. s., indefinite, 40x67 ... 3,400
Pennsylvania-av. and Murray-st., n. e. corner, 26x100 ... 7,600
5th-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Orange-st., 30x100 ... 600

Bloomfield.

Bloomfield to Paterson road, 2 indefinite tracts, 66 84-100 acres ... $35,000

Clinton.

Lyons-av., n. s., indefinite, 11 10-100 acres ... $5,500

East Orange.

Cherry-st., w. s., indefinite, 100x100 ... $6,500

Montclair.

Prospect-st. and Hillside-av., corner of — 184 ft. front. } $30,000
Prospect-st., indefinite, (probably adjoining above,) 160x1,200 }

Woodside.

Belleville and Bird avs., s. w. corner, 55x100 ... $800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st., offers at private sale a large number of dwellings, store property and vacant lots; printed list of which may be obtained at the office. Houses wanted for sale or to let. Auction sales attended to as heretofore.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—AN elegant four-story brown-stone English basement house, 19x55x100, in beautiful order, together with the elegant furniture if desired. Price $60,000. On north side of 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Price without furniture, $55,000. SHEPHERD & PARKER, real estate brokers, No. 163 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT HARLEM—TWO NEW three-story and basement brick houses; all improvements; fine location; price moderate and terms easy. Also, a variety of brick and brown-stone houses, with possession, and at various prices. S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner 121st-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO HOUSES IN 52D-ST., 6TH and 7th avs., one three-story and one four-story, brown-stone, black-walnut parlor, first-class, at moderate prices. Apply to the owner, on the premises, or call at No. 30 Pine-st., 2 P. M. J. W. STEVENS.

FOR SALE—No. 15 WEST 20TH-ST.; LOT 20x 100; house brown stone, high stoop, four stories; possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF DESIRABLE houses, at reduced prices, for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 35 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOW FIGURES.—BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.—A property of 33 acres; commanding ground and fine house; near present Morris and Essex Railroad, and nearer line of Midland Railroad. Price and particulars by A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 36 Pine-st., New-York City.

A NICE COTTAGE, WITH NEARLY one acre of ground, fronting the Hudson River at Yonkers, for sale, or will exchange for any City property well located; a good chance. Apply immediately to WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 343 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—A FARM-HOUSE BEAUTIFULLY located and in fine order, two miles from Peekskill, and near the country residence of Henry Ward Beecher. Rent $300 per annum. Oil-cloths, shades and stoves for sale. For particulars address COMFORT, Box No. 122 Times Office.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 78th-st., near 4th-av., in perfect order. Rent very low. RICHD WILLIAMSON, Pres't Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the elegant four-story brown-stone houses Nos. 733 and 735 Lexington-av.; will be rented low to responsible parties. HENRY A. SMITH, 7 Pine-st.

NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in a desirable location. Apply to SYPHER & CO., No. 557 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

TO LET—THE LARGE ROOM NOS. 14 AND 16 Broad-st., lately occupied by the Open Board of Brokers. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 11 Wall-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 3 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, a three or four-story furnished house in a respectable private neighborhood; furniture need not be expensive and showy, but must be complete and in good order; occupation from the 1st of October or November; highest references will be given. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A CAREFUL AND RESPONSIBLE tenant a large house, furnished or unfurnished, in a good location. Address, with terms, EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 73 West 34th-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A MEDIUM-sized unfurnished house, between Madison and 6th avs., 34th and 47th sts. Address, by letter, Mrs. WALKER, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, AN OFFICE between 24th and 45th sts. and 2d and 6th avs.; also a bedroom and board for self; a private family preferred. Address Doctor F., Box 149 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TWO LOTS ADJOINING, 25x100 each; must be within eight blocks of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, east or west; will pay cash; must have them immediately. SHEPHERD & PARKER, No. 163 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

O. H. PURDON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 36 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Preparatory notice of great sale of 250 building lots, to be held at Avenel, N. J., two miles from Rahway, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, Sept. 14.

These lots are beautifully located immediately at the station, and are elevated 100 feet above the City of Rahway. The streets are in good condition, and the property unexceptionable.

These lots will be sold positively to the highest bidder, without limit.

Maps and free passes will be in readiness at the office of the auctioneer, by the 8th inst.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF COAL LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO. No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 1869, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, (Trinity Building,) New-York, at 12 o'clock M., the following described valuable coal property, viz.:

This estate, known as "Branchdale," is situated in Schuylkill County, Penn., near Pottsville, and contains 850 acres and 100 perches.

There are excellent railroad outlets to market—distance to Philadelphia by rail, 103 miles; by canal, 111 miles; and by the new road now in process of construction, the "Union Central"—being constructed by the Lehigh Valley, Morris and Essex, and New-Jersey Central Railroads—will have direct communication with New-York City, 227 miles.

A part of the surface is used for farming purposes, and the southern portion well timbered, (heavy,) suitable for mining purposes.

The whole extent of the property is underlaid throughout by all the anthracite coal veins of the region, both red and white ash, and twenty and a half millions (20,500,000) tons can be made available. Only a small portion of the coal has been mined out, and the best and most valuable veins remain untouched.

There is an opening on the celebrated "Diamond" vein, with the slope sunk fifty yards in good coal.

This colliery has two steam-engines and boilers, pumps, railroad iron, cars and all appurtenances necessary to complete it.

There is a breaker, with engine, boiler, rollers, chutes, screens, fan-houses, &c., in perfect working order, awaiting the completion of the slope.

There is a large and substantial mansion-house, thirty miners' houses, two good frame-houses for foremen, and three stables, making in all thirty-six buildings, exclusive of breaker, engine and fan houses.

For an examination of a carefully-prepared brief of title to this property, from original surveys and patent from the State, map, and for further particulars, in detail, also, for TERMS OF SALE, apply to the auctioneers,

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.

JOHNSON & MILLER'S PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF A HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF THE CHOICEST SUBURBAN PROPERTY IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK. SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN. THIS SPLENDID ESTATE OF THE LATE MOSES ROGERS, Consisting of upwards of 200 ACRES OF LAND, 70 FEET ABOVE TIDE-WATER, ALMOST ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY LONG ISLAND SOUND AND STAMFORD HARBOR, having been subdivided into 100 VILLA PLOTS of about two acres each, will positively be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, on the premises, on the arrival of the steamboat from New-York. Full particulars in a few days. Maps and pamphlets now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and of G. S. SPAULDING, Esq., at the depot, Stamford, Conn.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	122½	122¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	121½	121¾
Coupon, 1881	122	122¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	121½	121¾
5-20 Regis., 1862	122½	122¾	10-40 Registr'd	111½	112
5-20 Coupon, '62	122½	123	10-40 Coupon	111½	112
5-20 Coupon, '64	122½	122¾	Gold	134½	134¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	122½	122¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111	111¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	121	121¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds, FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

FIRST CLASS TEN PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE.

Authorized by act of Legislature of Illinois, and issued by the township of Minonk, Woodford County, Ill., having twenty years to run. Interest and principal payable at the First National Bank, New-York.

Whole debt of the township (this loan) ... $50,000
Assessed value ... 276,000
Real valuation ... 1,500,000

We offer these Bonds as a safe and profitable investment. Further information furnished upon application.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON, NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS. No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston. Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States and England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND scrip and Government securities purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN $6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. For the sale of its New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax. This Loan amounts to $6,500,000, First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds, secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas, And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the Government Land Grant of three million acres, extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas, and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, from May 1, 1869, and will pay SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD, semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are Free From Government Taxation, the Company paying the tax.

The Principal of the loan is made Payable, in Gold, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York, at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York...$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London.....£7 7s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...87 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at 96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency, the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commission.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

THE HACKENSACK & NEW-YORK EXTENSION RAILROAD CO. SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer for sale $75,000 of these bonds, at 80 and accrued interest. Interest payable 1st of May and November. Bonds payable 1st of May, 1889.

CARPENTER & RICHARDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c. Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES. No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON. EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND STERLING CREDITS. DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER. BUY AND SELL MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE TOWN OF PRINCETON, INDIANA, with ten per cent. of the principal payable annually, having ten years to run.

We have for sale a limited amount of these bonds, issued for school purposes, and constituting the entire indebtedness of the town, which we are authorized to sell at par. The liberal terms of these bonds and their undoubted security, render them a most desirable investment. JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers, 20 Broadway.

WATERTOWN, MADISON CITY, RACINE, KENOSHA, WISCONSIN, all COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS of WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS and other WESTERN STATES issued in aid of RAILROADS OR MUNICIPAL purposes, now in default of interest, wanted at fair rates, by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

AMERICAN EXPRESS, ADAMS EXPRESS, SCRIP DIVIDEND CERTIFICATES wanted. NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND and LONDON TELEGRAPH STOCK for sale by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 25 bonds, numbered as follows: 135, 217, 467, 206, 80, 304, 183, 573, 180, 226, 337, 436, 194, 396, 323, 214, 327, 431, 436, 540, 270, 30 and 365, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance, bank, gaslight and manufacturing stocks; also, a large variety of railroad bonds and other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. [illegible], 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are now opened at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 Exchange-place, where the stocks of the Company can be transferred. [illegible] CHARLES L. FROST, President.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. [illegible], 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufala Railroad, First Mortgage [illegible] per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the banking-house of [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

10-20 BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BONDS OF BUCHANAN COUNTY, STATE OF MISSOURI,

Issued by a Special Vote of the People, at an election held for this purpose, under an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri.

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.

With the option of paying them after ten years, bearing TEN PER CENT. (10 per cent.) Interest, the legal rate in Missouri, payable on the 1st of July and January, at the BANK OF AMERICA, New-York.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Principal Payable in New-York.

The entire debt of Buchanan County, including the Bonds now offered for sale, is only $500,000, and is secured by a lien on the County property and individual property, both real estate and personal, of the citizens residing in the County, amounting by the taxable returns to $13,000,000, pledged to pay the Bonds now offered for sale, while the taxable wealth of the City of St. Joseph, which is the capital of Buchanan County, amounts to $12,000,000, making the combined wealth of the County and Capital City $25,000,000.

Price, 96 and Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY TANNER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS AS A PERFECTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT, POSSESSING A SECURITY OF THE HIGHEST ORDER, AND WILL FURNISH SATISFACTORY INFORMATION RELATING THERETO.

TANNER & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS OF THE Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company. OF ILLINOIS. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $2,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. The whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c., as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$12,900
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,612
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,281
Illinois Central	708	10,118

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated ... $1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:
Operating expenses, 50 per cent ... $702,300
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent ... 140,000
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold ... 56,000
Set aside as Sinking Fund ... 10,000— 908,300

Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses $496,300
Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD LOAN

OF The Rochester, N. Y., Water Works Company, SIX PER CENT. BONDS DUE 1889, OF $1,000 EACH.

INTEREST MAY and NOVEMBER. Principal and Interest payable in Gold, at Union Trust Company, New-York.

We offer for sale

$400,000

of this loan at EIGHTY-TWO AND A HALF, and accrued interest in currency.

The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company for the protection of the bondholders, and the bonds are issued by them only upon the certificate of John C. Trautwine, C. E., appointed by the bondholders, approved by the Board of Directors, that the money has been actually expended upon the works. Pamphlets containing the reports of the Engineers, W. Milnor Roberts and J. C. Trautwine, upon the progress of the works; also copies of the acts granting this Company their charter to supply Rochester with water, furnished upon application. Upon the most moderate estimate the rental from the works, when completed, will be

$150,000

annually, double the amount required for interest upon the bonds. Having personally examined the works we can confidently recommend this loan to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY, NO. 11 WALL-ST.

CITY OF BROOKLYN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1869.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1869, on the bonds of this Company will be paid by the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York. CHARLES F. HARTT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill. Aug. 14, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, to the holders of said stock as registered at closing of books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 7th of September next. WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight. 6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING, CLOTHING, DRESSINGS, &c. ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1869, at Judiciary-square Depot, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., at 10 A. M., a large quantity of hospital property, consisting of bedding, clothing and dressings, among which will be found the following, viz.: 3,000 bed sacks, 2,500 blankets, 4,000 counterpanes, 4,000 gutta percha bed covers, 4,300 hair pillows, 5,000 pillow cases, 5,000 linen sheets, 15,000 drawers, 25,000 shirts, 3,000 socks, 19,000 dozen roller bandages. Also, napkins, cotton and woolen tape, picked lint, cotton wadding, red flannel, saddlers' silk, linen thread, 14,600 lbs. condensed milk, 20,000 lbs. beef extract.

All the above articles are new and never have been used. Catalogues, containing full particulars, ready ten days before sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all goods to be removed in five days. CHAS. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS FOR FALL TRADE. ENGLISH VELVETS, TAPESTRIES, BODY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, AND ALL OTHER GOODS CONNECTED WITH THE FIRST-CLASS CARPET TRADE, AT LOW PRICES. GOODS MADE UP AND LAID IN BEST MANNER.

SMITH BROTHERS, Successors to SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 729 Broadway.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works, NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST., CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE! NO HUMBUG!—MME. ROSS tells everything; the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor; causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; shows the likeness of the one you marry. No. 15 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 262 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 262 Bowery.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 68 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, supply everything in their line at lowest price. Orders solicited.

MEDICAL.

THE PATENT ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING,

After the plan of Abas Keri Nedshed, the celebrated Arabian physician, has the miraculous power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time.

It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, B. N. REISER, No. 463 Broadway.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. S. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 30 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st., without mercury. Manhood restored by his Elixir of Life. Recompense before marriage.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of August, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS R. PERRY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES F. CUMMINGS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James F. Cummings, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au20-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. SECOR, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles F. Secor, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress March 2, 1867, for a discharge and a certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of September, 1869.

au20law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANUEL TRUJILLO, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Manuel Trujillo, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

s3-law3wF*

NO. 2,397.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. GOODWIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of William F. Goodwin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 19th day of August, 1869.

GEORGE V. HOUSE, Assignee, No. 476 Broadway, New-York City.

au20-law3wF*

RAILROADS.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 4, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: [illegible] A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. [illegible] A. M. Merrick and all stations. [illegible] P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wedwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:
6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 30 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train. (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:45 and 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

Aug. 30, 1869.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Newburg and Way, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for Apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of Baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the Agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

WM. R. BARR, General Passenger Agent.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 8:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the most valuable safeguard ever attached to railway trains. It is in use on thousands of cars, and its value proved in hundreds of incontestable demonstrations.

It is now in use on all the lines between New-York, Chicago, St. Louis and St. Paul, via New-York Central and Lake Shore.

WM. G. CREAMER & SON, No. 19 Platt-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Second—For building sewers in Fifth-avenue, between seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets.

Third—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Eighty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets.

Third—Both sides of Eighty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1869.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—To Iron Founders: Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Iron Pipe," also with the name of bidder and date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1869, for the supply of 5,200 lineal feet of 20-inch pipe, 3,200 lineal feet of 2-inch pipe, 400 lineal feet of 4-inch pipe, and about 47 tons of branch pipes and special castings. Specifications for the above, and blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
GEO. S. GREENE, } Board.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1869.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at these before you decide elsewhere.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON a situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a first-rate cook and baker, and otherwise thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at 102 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl with City and country references, a situation as children's nurse and to sew for a lady; is willing and obliging and is quick at the needle. Call at No. 357 East 9th-st., on second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 Hester-st., between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to work by the day, washing, ironing or housecleaning, and to take family washing to the house; good reference. Call at No. 227 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and sewing; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 888 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to do family washing by the dozen or the month; has lived for the past five years in the best families; has taken rooms of her own. Can be seen all the week at No. 249 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid, or would take care of children or do ladies fine washing or fluting; has the best of references. Apply at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; willing to assist with the washing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 34 West 31st-st., two flights up, front.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, Protestant, a situation as children's nurse, or as chambermaid and nurse; or to do plain sewing; in City or country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 103 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or would assist with the washing and ironing; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 318 East 23d-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person to do kitchen work and assist at washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call or address at No. 102 West 20th-st., in the grocery store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has good City references. Apply at No. 349 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as lady's maid and seamstress, (can cut and fit and operate on several machines,) or care of growing children; has the best recommendations. Apply at No. 310 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslin, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., and 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a young woman as thorough waitress; best of City reference. Call or address Friday and Saturday, No. 25 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; will assist in the course washing if required; good City references. Call at No. 246 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 380 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands soups, meats, side dishes, game, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant girl as chambermaid or nurse in a respectable American family. Inquire at No. 234 East 53d-st., bell No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERWORK and waiting by a Scotch Protestant girl. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist in waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 222 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to take in washing in her own house, or to go out by the day. Apply at No. 232 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, a situation as wet nurse. Call at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 186 Grand-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WEAVING manager in a cotton mill, by one who has had many years' experience in the same capacity; competent to manage any class or description of weaving machinery used in the production of plain or fancy goods; can bring out any number of good English weavers, &c. Address EVAN FOWLER, No. 12 Ainsworth-st., Blackburn, England.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a native of Denmark; speaks English and Spanish; can be well recommended from former employer for sobriety and industry, and is a first-class horseman. Call or address COACHMAN, care W. F. Walker, No. 158 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, no children, as gardener; would take care of a horse and cow and make himself useful; good reference. Address A. B., Box No. 105 Times Office, two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a single man; understands the care of horses and cow and all kinds of work around a gentleman's place; willing and obliging; good reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN, a first-class situation as gardener; no objection to hard work; can furnish good reference. Apply to Y. H. B., No. 9 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman or place of trust; would make himself generally useful; reference from last place. Address H. H., General Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young married man, no incumbrance, as coachman and gardener, groom or useful man; good testimonials. Call at new No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; green-houses, graperies and laying out of grounds; terms moderate. Address F. C., 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, or valet, by a young Frenchman; best City reference. Call or address HENRY, No. 68 Grand-st., near Wooster-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or collector, by a respectable man; security given. Address T. B., Box No. 182 Times Office.

TO FRESCO PAINTERS.—THREE first-class men desire situations; one is an excellent grainer; work taken by contract and day. Address E. B., Box No. 183 Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A GOOD book-keeper and corresponding in four languages, desires a situation as either book-keeper, correspondent, porter, or in any capacity where his services can be of any use. Address P. M., Howard Mission, No. 40 New-Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as clerk or assistant book-keeper in an insurance office or wholesale house; will furnish best references. Address CLERK, Box 105 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL agent, of unexceptionable character and habits, and who can give a satisfactory bond, to take the general agency for the City and County of Philadelphia of a Life Insurance Company, which has been long established, and is equal to any other for solidity and the benefits it offers to policy holders; a strictly first-class man will be treated with on liberal terms. Address Box No. 673 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, FAMILIAR with entering watches, jewelry and fancy goods; must be a rapid and handsome writer, and accurate. Address, with full name, (reference and salary expected,) F. & CO., Box No. 1,584 Post Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ONE who understands her business thoroughly; no other need apply. Call at No. 20 West 20th-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—THE FAVORITE STEAMER SLEEPY HOLLOW, for Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, will make her regular trip on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 5; leaving Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher-st. at 8½; West 24th-st. at 9 o'clock. Fare 50 cents each way.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSION PROVIDED for by the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, made on the 4th day of July 1868, for the settlement of claims of their respective citizens, is now fully organized. Claimants will be furnished with the printed rules for the government of the Commission, on application to the Secretaries. By order of the Commission.

GEORGE G. GAITHER, } Secretaries.
J. CARLOS MEXIA. }

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, NOS. 127 AND 129 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1869.

LEATHER HOSE FOR SALE.—About five thousand feet of good second-hand 2½ inch leather hose, with couplings, suitable for use of hand engines or for other purposes, are offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at a low price. The hose can be examined and purchased made on application to JAMES GALWAY, Esq., Treasurer, at these headquarters.

CHARLES E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA	Sept. 4	INDIA	Sept. 25
COLUMBIA	Sept. 11	CAMBRIA	Oct. 2
EUROPA	Sept. 18	IOWA	Oct. 9

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $33.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Sept. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Sept. 18, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Oct. 16

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $90.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Sept. 8	Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23
Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9	Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 29
Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15	Aleppo, Thursday, Sept. 30
Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16	Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 6
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22	Malta, Thursday, Oct. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers not carrying steerage.
First Cabin......$130, gold. Second Cabin......$80 gold.
First Cabin, to Paris......$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin......$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.
IDAHO......3,132 tons......Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA......3,008 tons......Sept. 15, at 11½ P. M.
NEVADA......3,125 tons......Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO......2,915 tons......Sept. 29, at 11 M.
NEBRASKA......3,292 tons......Oct. 6, at 3½ P. M.
MANHATTAN......2,545 tons......Oct. 13.
CABIN PASSAGE......(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE......(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN......FRIDAY......Sept. 3
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $150 to $200. Steerage, $75.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
ON 1ST AND 16TH EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 16—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, VAILL, SATURDAY, Sept. 4.
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER, SATURDAY, Sept. 11. Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Sept. 9
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE......Sept. 16
MISSOURI, Captain G. W. PALMER......Sept. 23
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE TIMES A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
RAPIDAN, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MINNETONKA will sail Sept. 16.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S.S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—OLD Line—Low freight.—The well-known first-class side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, will leave pier No. 30 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
The LODONA will follow from pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.—The Black Star Independent Line will dispatch their first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
☞ Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, on open policy, half per cent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR FALL BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, give practical instruction day or evening. Private desks secured this week without extra charge.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.
Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 53 WEST 47TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 252 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 1. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 6. J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 38 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELM PARK SEMINARY.

For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Heness to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER,

No. 49 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 16 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M. C. E., Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography, no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. STRYKER'S HOME SCHOOL for girls, Lafayette, offers peculiar advantages to those deprived of a mother's care. Reopens Sept. 8. Number limited. Address Mrs. M. C. STRYKER, Bergen, N. J.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Scisno, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

G. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will open Sept. 20, at No. 1,136 Broadway, for a limited number of nice boys to join a private class. References, Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., R. R. Livingston, Esq.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

MRS. EDWARD E. WHITE'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 39 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Every advantage of the best City schools and country privileges. Fall Term commences Sept. 13. Address E. C. MAGIE, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,227.

A PRIVATE CLASS OF LITTLE GIRLS IS being organized for instruction in English, French, music and drawing. Term commences Sept. 20. Apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG, No. 1,214 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal and Proprietor.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

HOME SCHOOL.—A LADY HAVING A select school in a large house, pleasantly situated, has room for three little girls. Boarders limited to six. Address Box No. 270 Morristown, N. J.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. S. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. E. D. GARDNER.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDING School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 13.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 26 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For Young Gentlemen.
NOS. 124, 126, 128 EAST 24TH-ST.
Will reopen Sept. 20.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School.
Prospectus to be had. Boarding and Primary Departments. Gymnasium, &c.
Professor ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 MADISON-AV., CORNER 33D-ST., N. Y.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Thorough instruction. Gentle but firm discipline. *Physical culture.* French practically the language of the school. Primary Department. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE

Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.
Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.
For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 124th-st., Harlem.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS COMSTOCK

WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT HER NEW RESIDENCE,
No. 32 West 40th-st., (Reservoir Park,)
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.
NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST.,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

THE BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE

Will enter upon its seventeenth year on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at Nos. 25, 27, 29 and 31 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
The large and elegant rooms have been secured for the exclusive use of the school, and furnish the most ample and unexceptionable accommodations.
The English and classical departments under Professor F. M. W. Redfield, the Spanish and Italian departments under Professor L. F. Mantilla. For circulars, &c., apply to or address Professor A. BERNARD, Principal, as above, or at No. 225 West 23d-st. A limited number of boarding pupils will be received.

MISS C. MERLE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.
Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.
A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.
Miss MERLE will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 3,769 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.
will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 8 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 3 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,622 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS WALSH'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 23 West 38th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 16. Address Rev. G. D. RICE, Principal.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 38 4th-av., formerly under Dr. Chas. Anthon, commences its 106th year Sept. 13. Classical, business and primary departments; French, German and drawing carefully taught. Rooms are fine, position central, corps of teachers large, and no extra charges. Apply for circular. B. H. CAMPBELL, Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts. Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

LANGUE ET LITTERATURE FRANÇAISES, classe du soir; leçons particulières. S'adresser à M. A. GORY, Pasteur de l'Eglise Presb. Française, No. 251 East 13th-st.
M. GORY, peut aussi recommander une bonne Institutrice Française.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WILL receive in her family a few young ladies who desire to combine home with school culture, and avail themselves of advantages the City affords. Applications received at Everett Library, No. 72 West 24th-st.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 9th September, at Mamaroneck, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Circulars can be obtained at J. W. Schermerhorn's, No. 14 Bond-st., and at Chas. Bettz', No. 4 Leroy-place.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 Fifth-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on MONDAY, the 27th of September.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven. Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MISS TOBIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 19 Court-st., Utica, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Terms, $400. References, W. B. Astor, Lafayette-place, New-York; W. H. Swift, No. 11 West 16th-st., New-York.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 44th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASsical School of Dr. T. BERTHET will open Sept. 20 at No. 900 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars also at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY WILL open Sept. 8. For particulars apply to the Principal. Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 22. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 304 W. 22d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. F. A. ANDREU.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for young children, No. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 20.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S SCHOOL, No. 42 West 23d-st., near Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 24 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Number of boarding pupils limited.
Rev. DR. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

PACKARD.

THE PACKARD ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL for pupils of both sexes, under the new method of instruction, will commence its Fall term on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Rooms spacious and airy; facilities first class.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor, No. 937 Broadway.
PREPARE FOR BUSINESS.
THE PACKARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, at No. 937 Broadway, is now open for all who wish to acquire a business education. The appointments are excellent and the course of training superior to that of any institution in the country.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor, No. 937 Broadway.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The usual exercises will be resumed as follows, viz.:
In the Preparatory or Grammar School Department, on the 13th of September.
In the Department of Science and Letters, Sept. 15.
In the Department of Art, Sept. 20.
In the Department of Civil Engineering, Sept. 20.
In the Department of Law, Oct. 4.
In the Department of Analytical and Practical Chemistry, Oct. 15.
In the Department of Medicine, Oct. 18.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.
University, Washington-square, August, 1869.
Examination for admission to the Department of Science and Letters will take place on Tuesday, the 14th day of September, at 9½ A. M., in the Council Room.

MADAM C. MEARS.

MADAM PROSSER, Directress.
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Letters and applications promptly attended to.
No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A select Family School, combining the choicest home accommodations with superior educational advantages. Chief among the latter is a new system of teaching, which has been commended in the highest terms. Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 203 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. EARLE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AT RYE, N. Y.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1869.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 29th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

F. W. MOELLER'S

German-American Boarding and Day School and CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 203 West 29th-st.
G. HEYNER, Professor of Music.
F. W. MOELLER.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 12 East 40th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON'S

select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

Mlle. R. A. DE WAILLY'S French Institute for young ladies and children, No. 208 West 42d-st., will open Sept. 20.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE. FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.
Three-year course in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 28. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.
Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal.—A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

"THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" begin their 9th year Sept. 15. Boarding and Day School for girls, at W. 36th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, 1,400 Broadway, cor. 38th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Principal, No. 66 West 36th-st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This well-known and popular institution is now in its twenty-fifth year of successful operation. Number of boarders limited to twenty-five. A few vacancies to fill. T. C. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWENTY boys at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., offers unusual advantages in location, buildings, furniture of rooms, number of teachers, &c. Address or visit WILLIAM A. MAGILL, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fourteenth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Rev. R. BOLTON and lady, Principals. Terms moderate. Circulars of J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS at Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Superior advantages offered.

WYKEHAM INSTITUTE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.
Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD will reopen her establishment for young ladies Sept. 15.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 20 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 16.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for misses from 7 to 15 years of age, will reopen Sept. 14. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, Danbury, Conn.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 162 West 29th-st., one door from 8th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 6. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reopens Sept. 16. Send for circular.

SEABURY HALL, NO. 99 WEST 42D-st.—Select pupils prepared for business, college or theological seminary by an Episcopal clergyman, a graduate of college. School reopens Sept 14.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 346 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 44 West 47th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,168 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 27TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY of Music reopens MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. For particulars and circulars apply to the General Office, No. 64 Union-square, next to Clarendon Hotel.
M. BADER, Sec'y. HENRY SCHRADER, Director.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 28 WEST 16TH-ST.
will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

FREE NIGHT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND ART—FREE DAY SCHOOL OF ART FOR WOMEN—FREE DAY SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY FOR WOMEN—FREE READING ROOM.
The trustees of the Cooper Union announce that the eleventh annual session will begin the 1st of October next.
Circulars containing the rules and regulations of the night school, the manner of admission, &c., can be obtained at the office during the month of September, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7½ to 9.
All applications for admission to the free night school must be made during the month of September, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7½ to 9.
All necessary information pertaining to the other schools of the Cooper Union can be obtained at the office daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
The reading-room is now open to the public from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.
By order of the trustees.
EDWARD COOPER, Secretary pro tem.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (Established A. D. 1620,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fiftieth school year begins Sept. 13, 1869. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-street, Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MADAME HERITAU'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, at No. 254 West 25th-st., will reopen on the 9th of September. It will comprise a young ladies' and a boys' school.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, VERY PLEASantly situated in Astoria, within eight minutes' walk of every means of communication with New-York City, desire three or four gentlemen to board with them during the Winter upon moderate terms; references required. Address B. V., Box No. 270 New-York Post Office.

WANTED FOR A YEAR—WITH OR without board, a suite of apartments, or entire floor, with bath-room, for a gentleman, in a strictly private family, on or near north side of Washington-square, on or near 5th-av., below 17th-st., parlor and bedroom to front south or east. Address replies to Mr. REID, Superintendent New-York University.

FIFTH-AVENUE—NO. 300.—ELEGANTly-furnished communicating rooms, on second and third floors, with private bath, to rent to families, with first-class board; also two single rooms for gentlemen; house, location and all appointments unexceptionable; best references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLEmen only, at No. 40 East 26th-st., fifth door east of Union League Club-house; large comfortable rooms, in suites or single, entirely newly furnished, now ready; references required.

PARTIES SEEKING APARTMENTS, with or without board, can find very pleasant, homelike and comfortable accommodations at No. 58 West 16th-st., near 6th-av. Terms moderate, and house contains all the modern improvements.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A handsomely furnished second floor in a private residence to rent; also, two front rooms on fourth floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BOARD.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with first-class board, en suite for families, gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen. Apply at No. 117 East 29th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of handsome rooms on second and third floors, and front room on fourth floor, with first-class board. Apply at No. 46 West 16th-st.

NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 9th-st.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board, to families; also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

NO. 72 WEST 33TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., second and third story rooms, with board; also, back parlor to gentlemen and wives; also, single gentlemen; references.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD.—ENTIRE SECond floor; three large elegant rooms with bath, &c.; also, three very fine single rooms for gentlemen; references. No. 50 West 19th-st.

TWO LADIES DESIRE A COMfortable home in a private family; references given and required. Address, by letter, stating full particulars, AMICUS, Box No. 194 Times Office.

NO. 356 WEST 18TH-ST., NEAR 9TH-av.—A choice of nice rooms, with or without board, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Rent moderate.

FIFTH-AV. NO. 397, NEAR 21ST-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, suitable for families and single gentlemen, to let with first-class board. References required.

A FAMILY CAN OBTAIN NICELY-furnished rooms, with first-class board, on first and second floor; also single rooms for gentlemen. No. 41 East 10th-st., near Broadway.

ROOMS TO RENT TO ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen; house first-class; family strictly private; reference required. Address EAST 18TH-ST., Box No. 109 Times Office.

VERY HANDSOME ROOMS TO LET on second, third and fourth floors en suite or singly, with first-class board, in an unexceptionable neighborhood. Apply at No. 14 East 23d-st.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, elegantly furnished rooms on first and second floors, singly or en suite, with or without board; private table if desired.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., OPPOSITE Gramercy Park—Handsomely-furnished rooms, suitable for families and single gentlemen, to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 48 West 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with furnished rooms and board. References required.

NO. 159 WEST 11TH-ST.—DESIRABLE parties can obtain parlors, with bedrooms and board; private table if desired; house first-class; neighborhood excellent; terms reasonable.

NO. 7 WEST 35TH-ST.—TWO SUITES of rooms; also, single; handsomely and newly-furnished house, and location first-class; convenient to hotels and restaurants.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN family can accommodate a gentleman with a very pleasant furnished room, without board, at No. 38 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—A FINE LARGE AND NICELY furnished front parlor, to a gentleman only; reference required. Apply to Mme. JACOBS, No. 6 Fulton-av., between Pearl and Jay sts., Brooklyn.

NO. 133 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR IRVing-place.—French the language of the house; rooms en suite or singly, with a French Professor, for gentlemen only; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH board, in a first-class house. Apply at No. 21 West 21st-st.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, nurse and child. Please address, with full particulars Post Office Box No. 822.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN have rooms in a first-class house at No. 2 West 15th-st., first house from 5th-av.; reference.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR TO Let, with or without board. Apply to No. 74 Lexington-av.

NO. 109 EAST 35TH-ST., CORNER Park-av.—Pleasant rooms, well furnished, with modern conveniences, to let with board.

PARTIES DESIRING TO ENGAGE choice rooms, with or without board, apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 24th-st.

NO. 698 3D-AV.—A VERY RESPECTABLE person wishes a couple of children to board; terms moderate. Call for two days, from 4 to 10 o'clock.

HANDSOME ROOMS WITH BOARD and first-class accommodations; references required. Apply at No. 27 Clinton-place.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS board, in a New-England family, at No. 28 East 29th-st., near Madison-av.

NO. 174 1ST-AV., NEAR 11TH-ST.—Handsomely-furnished front room, with gas, to let, for a gentleman.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

HARLEM.—NO. 169 127TH-ST., FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board.

CHOICE ROOMS TO RENT TO GENtlemen without board. No. 20 East 24th-st.

FINE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET at No. 47 West 16th-st. House first-class.

DRY GOODS.

TOYS.—A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT of every description of toys at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
ELEVENTH WEEK. ELEVENTH
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
THE GREAT HIT. THE GREAT HIT.
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
OGARITA......LUCILLE WESTERN.
GORGEOUS SCENERY, IMPOSING TABLEAUX, STARTLING EFFECTS.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
General admission......50c.
SHORTLY—ANOTHER GRAND REVIVAL!
PATRIE.
(Fatherland.)

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
FIFTH WEEK OF
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock.
With the view of accommodating the great demand for places, the Box-sheet will be open TWO WEEKS in advance, for which time seats may be secured at the theatre, or at Ditson's music store, 711 Broadway. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 14TH-ST.
OPENING NIGHT, SATURDAY, SEPT. 11,
THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER,
a charming and romantic opera by Balfe.
SCALE OF PRICES—Private boxes, $20 and $12; reserved seats in parquet and dress circle, $1 50; admission, $1; proscenium boxes, $15; gallery, 50c.
The sale of seats will commence next Monday, at 9 A. M., at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,
BENEFIT OF DAN BRYANT.
TWO GREAT PLAYS.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE AND HANDY ANDY.
DAN BRYANT IN TWO CHARACTERS.
MONDAY, "FORMOSA,"
OR THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
ONE MILLION WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES.
TWO DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES DAILY.
GENERAL ADMISSION......30 CENTS.
Afternoon—MASANIELLO—ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS. Evening—PEARL OF SAVOY—BAND SISTERS—CHANG AND FISK, Jr.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR INSTRUCTION in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident professors have been added to the able corps of instructors.
Subscription books open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the General Conservatory offices,
No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 126 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn.

THE GREAT PAINTINGS—BY GUSTAVE DORE, are now on exhibition at Somerville Gallery, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. Admission 50 cents. Catalogue free.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA
FALL RIVER DIRECT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FIVE P. M.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
To better accommodate the public the splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander MILLER,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
(Sundays excepted)
from Pier No. 28 North River, (foot of Murray-st.,)
AT 5 P. M. FOR BOSTON VIA NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier No. 30 up to 5 P. M.,
and at Pier No. 28 up to 5 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.
Narragansett Steamship Company.

NOTICE.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE.
On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, forming the line to Boston via Newport, will be hauled off and that route closed for the season. The steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will touch at Newport while en route to and from Fall River.
JAS. FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, FARE 50 CENTS.
The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 5, at 7:30; Christopher-st. at 7:40; 34th-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', (West Point,) Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Excursion tickets to Newburg and return, 75 cents.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., and foot West 34th-st., 6¼. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points Northwest and East. Tickets and rooms at Dodd's Express, Nos. 439 and 944 Broadway, New-York; No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and No. 208 West-st.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 31..10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 31..2 P. M.
Wednes. Sept. 1...11 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 1..3 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2..12 M.	Thursday, Sept. 2...4 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 3......12 M.	Saturday, Sept. 4..6:30 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 4...3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 4..6:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—BOATS LEAVE from the North River, Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. From the East River—North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 9 A. M.; Broome-st. at 9:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 9:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.
N. B.—The East River boat will discontinue her trips to Coney Island on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.
Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:30 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st., 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Pt. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3 P. M.; also 34th-st., East River, at 3:10 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 50. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 1:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SUMMER SEASON, and of the engagement of
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS,
who will appear every evening in his world-famous specialties of
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
in Tom Taylor's comedy of
THE VICTIMS!
AND
SOLON SHINGLE!
Supported by
Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mr. Oliver Dowd,
Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. F. G. Maeder,
Mr. Thomas Owens, Mr. J. W. Leonard,
Miss Annie Deland, Mrs. T. J. Hind,
Miss Florence Stanly, Mrs. C. Jamison, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.

LAST WEEK OF GEO. L. FOX'S PANTOMIME.
LAST WEEK OF HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
LAST WEEK OF ALL ITS FUN.
LAST WEEK OF THE KIRALFY TROUPE.
LAST WEEK OF MLLE. [illegible]
LAST WEEK OF IMRE AND BOLOSSY.
LAST WEEK OF HARVEST HOME.
LAST WEEK OF HUNGARIAN BALLET.
LAST WEEK OF THE UNRIVALED G. L. FOX.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1½.
MONDAY NEXT THE INTERESTING DRAMA.
MONDAY NEXT UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
MONDAY NEXT Mrs. G. C. HOWARD as TOPSY.
MONDAY NEXT ALL NEW SCENERY.
MONDAY NEXT THE BEST COMPANY.
MONDAY NEXT THE NEW-YORK FAVORITE.
MONDAY NEXT UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
PLAY. LAST NIGHTS. PLAY.
PLAY. PLAY. PLAY.
LAST NIGHTS. PLAY. LAST NIGHTS.
with its Star Cast, Rich Scenery, Charming Tableaux.
LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, AT 1.
NEXT MONDAY,
Sept. 6, a new and striking dramatic comedy by Dion Boucicault and T. W. Robertson, entitled
"DREAMS,"
with splendid new scenes and unprecedented cast.

THE TAMMANY—THE TAMMANY.

HARRY GURR. HARRY GURR.
THE AMPHIBIOUS MAN—THE HUMAN WONDER.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SIX DISTINCT THEATRES, AT FIFTY CENTS TO ALL.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS.
PAULINE MARKHAM, ALICE HARRISON,
MAGGIE DESMOND.
NEW BALLETS, SCENERY, DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS.
ADMISSION TO ALL, FIFTY CENTS.
SATURDAY AT 2, MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. ALBAUGH.
Famous drama of the MARBLE HEART.
CHARCOAL BURNER.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 3, AT 8.
1. Overture, "King Stephen"......Beethoven.
2. Waltz, "Hochzeits-Klaenge"......Strauss.
3. Bridal Procession, "Lohengrin"......Wagner.
4. Seventh Air Varie, Solo for Cornet......De Beriot.
MR. J. LEVY.
5. Grand Fantasie, "Midsummer Night's Dream"......Mendelssohn.
6. Adagio—Allegro, 7. Andante, 8. Presto. } Symphony in D......Mozart.
9. Overture, "Daughter of the Regiment"..Donizetti.
10. Cavatina, "Una Voce," Solo for Cornet....Rossini.
MR. J. LEVY.
11. Waltz, "Carnevals Messenger"......Strauss.
12. March, "Hongroise"......Liszt.
ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) GRAND GALA NIGHT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
has most generously tendered an
EXTRA MATINEE PERFORMANCE
OF
RIP VAN WINKLE
to be given on
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8,
Commencing at 2 o'clock,
as a testimonial for the benefit of the WIFE and FAMILY of the late J. G. HANLEY, former Stage Manager of "Wallack's," as also of the old Winter Garden Theatre, and who will be kindly remembered in connection with Mr. Booth's revivals of "Hamlet," "Richelieu," and the "Merchant of Venice," at that Theatre.
The Box Sheet will be opened on Monday morning, when seats may be secured.

WALLACK'S.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged at this theatre for the ENSUING REGULAR SEASON are requested to assemble on the stage at 12 o'clock on MONDAY next, Sept. 6. JOHN GILBERT, Acting Manager.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

5th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
PIANO, SINGING, VIOLIN, HARMONY AND LANGUAGES.
Applications are now received.
Talent employed superior to that of any Music School in America.
Elementary Class, designed for pupils deficient in the rudiments of music, free. Send for circular.

THE VINELAND FAIR, SEPT. 17 AND 18, offers the best occasion for a visit to the most remarkable and successful settlement of the century.

HEADS, WITH SOMETHING IN them, at the Museum of Phrenology, No. 389 Broadway. Open and free. Examinations, with written charts, daily.

THE TURF.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

GREAT TROT BETWEEN
LADY THORN
and
MOUNTAIN BOY.
Mile heats, best three in five, in harness,
For a piece of plate, value $2,500,
on
FRIDAY, Sept. 3, 1869,
At 3 o'clock P. M.
GOOD DAY AND TRACK.
S. McLaughlin names Commodore Vanderbilt's
B. G. MOUNTAIN BOY.
J. McMann names Messrs. Welch & McMann's
B. M. LADY THORN.
ADMISSION TO THE FIELD, $1.
Grand Stand and Quarter Stretch, $1 extra for gentlemen. Ladies, no charge.
Club-house by introduction only.
Residents of New-York and Brooklyn, $10. Strangers, $5.
Club-house Badges procured at No. 149 Montague-st., Brooklyn, before 11 o'clock each day.
The Association have offered the above prize at the solicitation of many of the admirers of those two horses, and they confidently expect that this will be one of the best races on record.
EDWARD P. MORRIS, Secretary.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—RUNNING MEETING.

MONDAY, Sept. 6.
Four-mile heat; closed with five entries. Second race, two-year-old colts' dash, one mile.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.
Hurdle race, one-mile heats, welter weight; four hurdles. Second race, mile heats, 3 in 5, for all ages.
SATURDAY, Sept. 11.
A handicap hurdle race, one-mile heats, over four hurdles. Second race, two-mile heats.
Train leaves Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock; special train for the Course at 1¼. Tickets can be procured at the ticket office at Hunter's Point for the race.
J. A. CHAMBERS, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River, location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. B., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH.
On and after the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER the terms for board will be reduced to FOUR DOLLARS PER DAY.
WM. B. BORROWS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 3 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.
Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

MILLINERY.

FALL HATS AND FEATHERS—SAILor hats for ladies and children, this day at L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 889 Broadway, corner of 19th-st. Please save this. Great bargains.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, just arrived from Europe, a home in a private family, where lessons in singing, piano or French would be received as whole or part payment; no objection to a first-class school; highest references. Address, by letter, M. L. P., No. 115 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, A communicant of the Episcopal Church, to conduct a young ladies' seminary, about 30 miles from New-York. Address JAMES POTT, Nos. 5 and 13 Cooper Union, 4th-av., New-York.

A GRADUATE OF VASSAR COLLEGE desires a situation as private tutor. Address Miss A. B., Box No. 144 Times Office.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ALASKA.

The regular mail steamship *Alaska*, from Aspinwall Aug. 25, reached this port yesterday, with mails, passengers and treasure from California. Letters from our special correspondents, for the prompt delivery of which we are indebted to the steamer's Purser, give the South and Central American news below. Following is the *Alaska's*

SPECIE LIST.

Fred. Probst & Co.	$4,800	Trevor & Colgate	[illegible]
J. McNider	2,300	Marcial & Co.	[illegible]
Wells, Fargo & Co.	1,000	Sam. D. Crane & Co.	[illegible]
Fisk & Hatch	1,470	Order	[illegible]
B. L. Isaacs & Asch	300		
Total			[illegible]

United States of Colombia—Revolution in Magdalena—The Presidential Elections—Celebrations in Panama—Cuban Officers on Their Way to Washington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1869.

From Bogota, the capital of this republic, no mail has been received since the departure of the *Arizona*, on the 13th inst. There are rumors of a revolutionary movement in contemplation in the State of Magdalena, and some eighty of the national troops, who have been stationed at Panama for some time past, embarked on board the royal mail steamer *Neva*, on the 24th inst., for Santa Martha, *en route* for Magdalena.

By the way of Buga, in the State of Cauca, we have dates to the 22d July. SALGAR has carried four of the States, but he must get the fifth to gain the Presidential chair. The Legislature of Cauca was in session, and would probably soon cast its vote for MOSQUERA. It is probable that all the other States will vote for MOSQUERA, except, perhaps, Antioqui. This important State is in favor of neither candidate, and may not vote at all. No one can yet predict the result.

THE BANK OF PANAMA.

Sunday, the 15th of August, was a lively day in Panama. The inauguration of "The Bank of Panama" opened the day. The ceremonies took place in the presence of his Excellency, the President of this State, the foreign Consuls, and many other dignitaries. Mr. KELLEY, in behalf of the bank, delivered a speech, which was eloquently responded to by President CORRONEO, after which everybody enjoyed the refreshments. The Bank of Panama is now in working operation; it will undoubtedly prove of great benefit to the commerce of the Isthmus.

NAPOLEON'S DAY.

Next in order came the celebration of "Napoleon's Day." The following account is taken from the Panama *Mail*:

"Sunday last afforded the occasion to exhibit that enthusiasm which Frenchmen know so well how to display. It was "Napoleon's Day"—the anniversary of the birth of the first NAPOLEON, whose name to the present day is not divested of its original prestige.

The occasion was celebrated with considerable spirit. On the night of the 15th M. LAMARQUE gave a splendid ball, at which a large number of foreigners and natives attended. It was an entertainment worthy of the occasion, and the hospitable host and hostess. As might be expected the gay and festive scene, which was commenced on the 14th, was continued on the auspicious 15th, and did not terminate till near the dawn of morning.

The day opened pleasantly, of course. At the French Consulate the tri-colored flag was displayed, as well as at several private dwellings. At M. LEBLANC's there was a profusion of bunting arranged with true French grace. The entrance to the Consulate was decorated with cocoanut boughs, so was the Aspinwall Hotel. And as the accommodating sun made way for it, there was an extensive illumination, Chinese lamps being brought into requisition by the Consul, the Aspinwall Hotel, the Grand Hotel, M. LAMARQUE, REGAL, and, though last not least, the enthusiastic LEBLANC. Be it understood it was not the eye alone that was feasted, and although the public ear drank deep draughts of Colombian music, draughts of another kind, and perhaps not less exhilarating, were indulged in. The 'flowing bowl was everywhere,'—before breakfast at M. LEBLANC's, where among his guests were His Excellency the President and suite, later in the day, and all day, at the French Consulate, and at convenient intervals at the Grand and Aspinwall hotels. The military band was in attendance for a considerable period at the French Consulate, and 'discoursed' its usual 'sweet music.' Among the visitors to M. LE VASSEUR were CHAS. WILTHEW, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul; Dr. O. M. LONG, U. S. Consul, and Señor LA FUENTE, Consul for Peru, and a large number of the most respectable native and foreign residents. The flags of the different nations represented here were displayed at the respective Consulates in honor of the day."

The Panama *Mail* is the new journal to which your correspondent has before alluded. The first number came out on the 18th inst. ISAAC LAWTON, Esq., is the editorial manager. He is an able writer, and has had a large experience in the profession. Now the only competing English publication on the Isthmus is the Panama *Star & Herald*. The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* sailed from Panama for the Feejee Islands on the 21st inst. The Panama *Star & Herald* of the 19th says:

"We regret that we are soon to lose the United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* from our harbor. During their permanence in these waters the Commander and officers have gained for themselves [illegible] of becoming acquainted with them, and the crew leave behind them a well-earned reputation for sobriety and orderly conduct, and they all take with them the best wishes for a safe and pleasant cruise, which will probably extend to nearly a year before the ship again gets back to this coast.

The *Jamestown* goes first to the Feejee Islands, then to the Marshall, Caroline and Societies Islands, lying a few degrees north of the Equator and in 180 degrees east longitude. The object of the cruise is to show the United States flag in these unfrequented seas, look after the interests of such Americans as may be settled or trading in either of the groups, and to extend to them such assistance or protection as they may require. After visiting the islands, the *Jamestown* is ordered to return to the coast of South America.

The following is a list of officers attached to the United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown*:

W. T. Truxtun, Commander, commanding; C. L. Huntington, Lieutenant-Commander, executive officer; William Welch, Master; Asa Walker, Jacob W. Miller, James M. Miller, Andrew Dunlap, P. T. Cunningham, Ensigns; E. R. Denby, Surgeon; E. D. Payne, Post Assistant Surgeon; George R. Watkins, Paymaster; H. C. Cochrane, First-Lieutenant Marine Corps; Andrew Milne, Boatswain; R. A. McDonald, Gunner; S. H. Whitehouse, Carpenter; Gilbert D. Macy, Sailmaker; E. R. Watkins, Paymaster's Clerk; Chas. W. Sinclair, Captain's Clerk."

The Royal Mail Company's steamer *Neva* arrived at Aspinwall on the 2d inst., bringing General F. J. CESPEDES and Colonel WM. CLARENCE TINKER, of the Cuban army, from Kingston, on the way to Washington. General CESPEDES will be remembered as the man in charge of the *Perrit* expedition and the *Mary Lowell*, and Colonel TINKER the man who left Key West in May last in charge of the expedition steamer *Salvador*, which landed at Nuevas Grandes. Both these gentlemen enjoy the confidence of President CESPEDES, and have committed to their charge important documents and dispatches. From the seat of war they came to the Bay of St. Jago de Cuba. Passing through the enemy's lines, and coming within a mile of the city, they took a small boat, left the harbor, and went on board a vessel in the offing. At their request, the Captain of the vessel set sail. They were landed on the north coast of Jamaica. Colonel TINKER is the man who has so often been reported killed, but he still lives, and says the prospects of the insurgents are growing brighter daily.

AMBRASIO VALIENTE, Cuban Envoy to Peru, has arrived. He proceeds to New-York by the *Alaska*. He has been successful in securing the recognition of President CESPEDES' Government by Peru. On Sunday last he displayed the Cuban flag from the flag-staff of the Grand Hotel de Panama.

The Isthmus is tranquil, and as the rainy season draws to a close it is hoped business will improve. There is very little sickness here, even in the rainy season. Notwithstanding the recent newspaper howl about the deadly effect of a transit across from ocean to ocean, I cannot hear of a single instance where a passenger has suffered from the effects of riding over the railroad.

South America—Late News from Peru, Chili and Bolivia—Invasion of Guatemala—Honduras and Costa Rica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1869.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Panama*, Commander GRIERSON, arrived at this port on the 20th inst., bringing dates from the South coast as follows: from Valparaiso to the 2d; Caldera, 5th; Cobija and Iquique, 7th; Arica, 9th; Callao, 14th; and from Paita to the 16th inst.

PERU.

M. GAULDREE, the new French Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru, (Ex-Consul-General to Washington,) had arrived on the last trip, and was officially received by the President on the 4th inst. A treaty of commerce and navigation between Peru and the Kingdom of Italy has just been adjusted between the Italian Chargé d'Affaires and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The five days' festivities had gone off with extreme success, and the people were just recovering from their recreation. The Government, in view of the great success of the miniature exhibition at the School of Arts, had issued a decree for another on a much larger scale, to which the entire Republic will contribute, as also foreign manufacturers and artists. It is to be inaugurated on the 9th of December, next year. The Government grants a sum of $80,000 soles toward the erection of a splendid edifice for the purpose.

Mr. DON MIGUEL DE CARPIO, recently the Judge of the Supreme Court, died after a short illness at the age of 73. Dr. DE CARPIO was, during PEREZ's Presidency, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and at one time was Minister for Foreign Affairs.

CHILI.

There is but little news from this Republic. Congress continues to be occupied with laws relating to electoral reform. The Senate has voted a sum of $30,000 for the traveling and other expenses of the Archbishop of Santiago and three Diocesan Bishops of the Republic, who intend to attend the Ecumenical Council at Rome. The amount of $20,000 has also been approved by the Senate, to be added in the estimates to the Department of Foreign Affairs, inasmuch as there is to be established a Legation of the first class in either Peru, the La Plata Republic or the United States.

The project to confer authority on the President to negotiate a loan, either within or beyond the Republic, for $4,000,000, and to issue bonds, the amortization fund of which is not to exceed two per centum per annum, has just been submitted to Congress. This amount is to be devoted toward the construction of the Chilian-Talcahuano Railroad, contracted for by the decree of May 28 last.

Two Conventions have been celebrated between the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of Chili and the Argentine Republic, the one a Postal Convention, and the other stipulating for the extradition of criminals, and have been respectively approved. A project to authorize the Executive to invite tenders for the construction of durable bridges across the Rivers Lontire, Maule, Putagan, Achicucho and various others crossing the highway between Turicó and Talca, and also across the River Itata, between Quirihue and Torné, has been presented to the Chambers. Traffic in these Southern districts being gradually interrupted during the Winter season, it is most likely that this project will be approved and forthwith carried out.

BOLIVIA.

Some of his Ministers having already departed from La Paz for Turata and Cochabamba, President MALGARCJO intends to set out for those points on the 2d of August, accompanied by the army. There is no change in the political state of affairs, but it is impatiently looked for in the next meeting of Congress.

CENTRAL AMERICA—GUATEMALA.

The revolutionary leader, DON SERAPIO CRUZ, after his defeat in May last, succeeded in organizing in the State of Chiapas (Mexico) a new expedition to invade Guatemala, and on the 5th of July again entered upon its territory, and intrenched himself and army in the Sierra. The Government had sent out forces to pursue CRUZ.

HONDURAS.

President MEDINA has, in view of the revolution in the neighboring republic of Nicaragua, issued a decree calling to arms 1,000 men to watch the Nicaraguan frontier, to prevent any attempt against Honduras. Five hundred laborers are at work on the line of railroad between Cortes and Santiago.

COSTA RICA.

Peace reigns throughout this Republic. Congress met in session on the 29th July. The President in his message stated that the country was progressing favorably, and that every effort would be made to establish the railroad to the Atlantic Coast.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Union Republican General Committee—Efforts at Reorganization.

The Union Republican General Committee (Conservative) met at their headquarters, Twenty-third-street and Broadway, last evening, the President, JAS. W. BOOTH, in the chair.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Executive Committee to issue a call for primary meetings to elect delegates to the State Convention, to be held on the 29th inst.

A. J. PLUMB offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, This is the only regular and legitimate General Committee in the City of New-York, representing the Union Republican electors of the City; but,

Whereas, For the sake of harmony, we have repeatedly made propositions to the Twenty-second-street organization, for the purpose of reënrolling, remodeling and purifying the party, with a view simply of securing an effective local organization, and,

Whereas, Our efforts have been unavailing, simply because a fair enrollment and consolidation would deprive certain ambitious and venal leaders of the Twenty-second-street organization of a lease of their power and the control of the patronage; and,

Whereas, A quarrel among the Twenty-second-street faction has resulted in the organization of a new General Committee, of which EDGAR KETCHUM is Chairman, thereby still further disintegrating and demoralizing the party; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Union Republican State Convention which is to meet on the 29th inst., is most earnestly requested to reorganize the Republican Party in the City and County of New-York, on such a fair and impartial basis, as will preclude in the future the disgraceful divisions which now distract and demoralize the party.

Resolved, That such reorganization of the party can only be effected by leaving the reënrollment to honest Republicans residing in the several Assembly Districts, and that any scheme by which the State Central Committee is to control a reconstruction of the party here, will be looked upon as a fraudulent attempt to subvert the rights of the legitimate Republican voters of the City.

Resolved, That the dispensation of the State and Federal patronage in this City has not met with the approval of the working Republicans thereof; that men who are not known in the Assembly districts in which they assume to live have been appointed to lucrative and honorable positions, to the exclusion of prominent and worthy workers; that, to remedy this evil alone, a reorganization is necessary, when those who are efficient and deserving may be suitably provided for, and the interlopers who, through the present disastrous divisions of the party, have managed to foist themselves upon the favor and consideration of the heads of departments, may be removed.

Mr. J. W. FARR offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to take steps for bringing about a reënrollment and a reorganization of the party, and that the Committee have power to confer with other Republican organizations to affect that object. He said that this organization had always been in favor of union and harmony in the party, and had many times sought to promote that object, but without success. He believed that now was a propitious time to accomplish it. The Twenty-second-street organization was split up, and a new organization had been formed, and there appeared to be a general desire for union and harmony.

Mr. GEDNEY thought that the State Convention would attend to the matter, and that they had better wait and see what action would be taken at Syracuse.

Mr. PLUMB objected to the appointment of a committee unless it consisted of 21 members, one from each Assembly District.

A motion was here made and carried to lay the resolution on the table till the next meeting.

The Committee then adjourned to the 27th inst.

The Twenty-second-street Republicans—Preparations for the Syracuse Convention.

The Republican Committee of which Mr. J. V. GRIDLEY is President, met last evening at their rooms, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway.

The resignations of JOHN B. DINGLEDEIN and THOMAS SCANLAN, of the Twentieth Ward, were received and accepted.

The following resolutions were then read:

Whereas, A call has been issued by the State Central Committee inviting all electors who supported the Republican candidates, GRANT and COLFAX, and who now support the Administration, to select delegates to meet in State Convention at Syracuse, on the 29th inst., and directing the several Assembly District Committees or Associations to issue calls for the election of such delegates; and

Whereas, It is desirable that all Republicans should be members of the District Associations and participate in the primary elections, and assist by vote and influence in the nomination and election of worthy men for office; and

Whereas, It has been the custom of this General Committee and of the District Associations, from time to time, to invite all Republicans to join said Associations and coöperate in this work; therefore,

Resolved, That all Republicans are again cordially invited and urged to join the Assembly District Associations and participate in the coming primary elections.

Resolved, That said District Associations be directed to give such public invitation and notice of the opportunity for becoming members that all Republicans may enroll their names in the Association of the District in which they reside, and take part in the coming primary meetings.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary to the Presidents of the Assembly District Associations.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Committee adjourned to the 15th inst.

Republican Fifth District Association.

The Republicans of the Fifth District met at No. 252 Spring-street last evening, Mr. CHAPMAN in the chair.

Addresses were made by the Chairman and others on the necessity for a reorganization of the Republican Party of this City, the placing of local politics on a purer and firmer basis, and the election to office of good and honest citizens.

The meeting adjourned subject to call.

Jacob Cohen Democratic Association.

The Democrats of the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, favoring Mr. JACOB COHEN's nomination to the office of Supervisor by the Nineteenth Ward Jacob Cohen Association, on the 21st July last, met last evening at Milliman's Hall, Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, for the purpose of ratifying the same. The attendance was large. At 8 P. M. the President, Captain WISE, called the meeting to order and introduced the first speaker, Mr. MONTGOMERY, who made a speech and dwelt largely on the virtues and abilities of the nominee. He was followed by Captain SLOAN, who addressed the meeting at length on the probable resistance of Tammany to the nomination, but said they were prepared to fight her. Mr. HARRIS then read, amid great enthusiasm, resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting and ratifying the nomination of Mr. COHEN, who was afterward presented to the assembly, and made a short address, stating that if he gained the day he would do his best to serve the people and not a class. Other speakers preceded the breaking up of the meeting, three cheers being given for Mr. COHEN on leaving.

THE RECENT LABOR CONVENTION.

Miss Anthony's Report as the Workingwomen's Delegate—Resolutions of Censure at her Rejection to be Drawn Up.

A special meeting of the Workingwomen's Protective Association was held last evening at Plimpton Hall, in Stuyvesant-street, for the purpose of hearing from Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, who was its delegate to the late Labor Congress in Philadelphia, a report of the doings of that body in connection with her rejection as a delegate.

At 8 o'clock Miss ANTHONY, being President of the Association, called the meeting to order and proceeded at once to the business for which it was convened. She had to-day, she said, been looking over the reports of her address in the Labor Congress as they appeared in the morning papers of this City, and was surprised to find that it was such a good one. She never complained of the Press in this particular, for the reporters invariably made for her better speeches than she made herself. No doubt to-morrow's morning papers would prove no exception to this rule. It would be remembered that this Association, on the 12th of July last, appointed seven delegates to represent its interests in the Labor Congress; but when it came to the pinch, she, being as usual on the spot, was found to be the only one who could go. And having gone she became the target for the criticism of the workingmen's associations and of a portion of the Press. She stood it, however, and it was in her opinion a good thing that she was, of all the delegates, the one unfortunate enough to be in that Convention, for she had stood fire for twenty years, and was able to bear it. [Miss ANTHONY then entered into a history of the discussion which arose in the Congress when the Committee reported against admitting her, alleging as a reason that her credentials were informal, in not stating where the Society she represented was located. This discussion the readers of the TIMES are fully acquainted with, as it was given in our extended reports of the proceedings at the time. She then alluded to the vote in favor of admitting her—55 to 52—and its subsequent reconsideration.] This vote of fifty-five in her favor she considered as a triumph for the cause of woman. It was a magnificent vote. There were about 125 members in the Convention, but many "dodged," just as they do in Congress sometimes, when they are afraid to face a question on its final issue. The Press had been thundering away at the delegates to the effect that it would be a dangerous thing for them to admit SUSAN B. ANTHONY, because by so doing they would be giving their approval to the woman suffrage theory, of which she was known, all over the country, to be a staunch and leading advocate. They were told that both the Republican and Democratic Parties, these two mighty organizations, had been importuned to give in their adhesion to the suffrage movement, but dared not do it; they threw it overboard, said the delegates who opposed her admission, and we, the National Labor Congress, can't afford to carry it. If we attempt it, it will sink us. This was the sentiment of the Convention; and yet there were found there fifty-five delegates who, believing this, honestly thinking that by voting to admit her they were indorsing woman suffrage, did so vote. This she called a magnificent victory for principle. When it is considered that out of all the members of the State Legislature of Massachusetts, when the question of woman suffrage came before them for final action, only nine were found bold enough to indorse it with their votes, the Association would not be acting fairly if it attributed narrow-mindedness to the Labor Congress because it finally rejected her claims to admission as a delegate. The objection was made in the Congress especially by Mr. WALSH, the delegate from Typographical Union No. 6 of New-York City, that this Workingwomen's Association was not a legitimate labor organization. That it was regarded as such, however, by Mr. SYLVIS, the late President of the Congress, was evident from a letter sent by that gentleman to MARY KELLOGG PUTNAM, in which he requests that lady to use her influence to secure a charter from the Congress, and so take the place to which it is entitled among the regular labor associations of the country. This objection she considered too petty to require further answer. The day after it was voted to admit her a telegram arrived from New-York ordering the delegate from Typographical Union No. 6 to withdraw unless admission was refused her, and this led to a reconsideration of the former vote; and three days having been already consumed in discussing the matter, many delegates otherwise in her favor felt compelled, in order to save the Convention from disintegration, to vote against her admission. This vote stood 63 to 28.

Miss ANTHONY then proceeded to say that she was not merely a trades' unionist, that this Association was not simply a trades' organization. Our plan is not only to aid women to get fair wages for work, but also to philosophize as to labor in its broadest sense, and to discuss the great question, "What can best be done for women in every sphere and department of life?" She thought it would never do to narrow down the organization to the level of mere trades' unionism; the best and highest interests of woman would not admit of it. After complimenting New-England on the fact that only one vote was given against her out of all its aggregate delegation, which she thought was a proof of the great strides that the movement for woman's rights and woman suffrage was making in that section, Miss ANTHONY closed her address by urging the members of the Association to go on with their labors in a spirit of even greater determination than they had manifested in the past.

Mrs. NORTON, although not approving of the action of the Labor Congress, thought that the rejection of the delegate was due in great part to the selection of Miss ANTHONY, who had declared that "the Association was organized to agitate; that it had done its work, and ought to die." She (Mrs. NORTON) had declared, and she declared so now, that if this avowal be true, she was ashamed of being a member of the organization. On the whole, she did not know but that the Labor Congress had done right, as speaking practically the Association was a failure; it had gone up.

Miss ANTHONY, in response to Mrs. NORTON, read the platform on which the Association was built. It was, she said, a broad one, and embraced every means of elevating woman's condition. If it was a failure, Mrs. NORTON should recollect that she herself was one of the originators and prime-movers in it. But she contended it was not a failure. She then read from the Treasurer's accounts a statement showing that its receipts had been $[illegible], and its expenses $[illegible], leaving a balance to its credit of $[illegible]. Besides this, it had released HESTER VAUGHAN from an unjust imprisonment and from the sentence of death. All the money raised, for that unfortunate woman by its means had been sent her, the last remittance, too, having been dispatched by the speaker only ten days ago. In her (Miss ANTHONY's) opinion, nothing since the world began had done more for woman than this Association. It was the seed which had brought forth similar organizations all over the country. The women's societies in San Francisco, in Boston, the coöperative societies lately organized in various States, are the outgrowth of this Association. It was a mistake to suppose nothing could be gained by agitation. That was the very life of the movement for woman's liberation. Those who had the "gift of gab" should agitate and keep agitating; and, for herself, she felt convinced that she was fitted only to keep the world in hot water. If we don't help ourselves, make our wrongs known, men will never help us.

Mrs. E. CADY STANTON then paid a high compliment to Miss ANTHONY for her labors in woman's cause in its various phases, and thought that her presence in the Labor Congress, and the vote she there received, had proven that in the near future women could depend on the workingmen of the country more than on any one else for securing all their just rights, that of the ballot included.

After some further talk, on motion of Miss O'CONNELL, a Committee was appointed to prepare a series of resolutions, protesting against the action of the Labor Congress in refusing to admit Miss ANTHONY as a delegate from this Association. Miss O'CONNELL, Mrs. Dr. LOZIER and Mrs. E. CADY STANTON were appointed as such Committee, and the meeting adjourned till Thursday evening, Sept. 16, at which time (the annual meeting) new officers are to be elected.

THE TURF.

Trotting on Prospect Park To-Day—Lady Thorn and Mountain Boy.

To-day the Prospect Park Course, Brooklyn, will be the scene of a trotting contest of unusual interest, which is producing a vast amount of excitement among sporting men and patrons of the trotting turf. It will be a race of mile heats, best three in five, between Commodore VANDERBILT's famous bay gelding, *Mountain Boy*, and Mr. J. D. MCMANN's equally celebrated fast mare, *Lady Thorn*, for a piece of plate of the value of $3,000, given by the Association. It will be a very interesting race, and will be certain to attract a large assemblage.

American Institute.

The American Institute held its regular monthly meeting last evening at the Cooper Institute Building.

In the absence of the President, Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS was chosen as President *pro tem.*, and Mr. GEORGE PEYTON acted as Secretary. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, the Committee on Membership reported favorably on forty applications, and on a ballot being taken the Committee's report was unanimously accepted. A letter was then read from LEWIS R. RUTHERFORD in relation to the disposition of $600, placed at his disposal by the Institute for the purpose of photographing the solar eclipse. He explained that the money had not been used, inasmuch as it was found impossible to procure in proper season suitable portable instruments to be used in carrying out the wishes of the Institute. The Committee on Manufactures and Machinery reported that during the past year a large number of new inventions had been examined by the Committee, among which they had found nothing deemed a decided novelty. The Committee disapproved the practice of giving formal favorable reports of the Institute in any invention submitted to it, unless on the fullest examination it is found to be decidedly new and valuable. The Committee had also given much consideration to the subject of city railroads, including those under ground and those elevated, as well as bridge communication with Brooklyn, but did not express in their report to what conclusion, if any, they had come on these subjects.

The report of the Finance Committee showed the balance in the treasury on the 30th of April last to have been $1,049 92. The receipts during the three months ending July 31 last were $1,[illegible] 70, and the expenditure during the same period $[illegible], leaving a balance on hand of $[illegible] 62.

The Board of Managers reported the preparations for the annual Fair, commencing on the 8th inst., to be in active and successful progress. They had no doubt there would be a large representation, and the Committee were favored this year in having abundant room to receive all that might come.

A report having been called for from the Special Committee on Kerosene Burners, Dr. PARMLEE, on behalf of that Committee, stated that after having examined about sixty different specimens their Chairman had left them, and they were not in a position to report.

One member asked that another President be appointed, or that the Committee be authorized to elect another.

Ex-Alderman ELY opposed the motion, and opposed the rendering of any report on the subject until after the Fair. It would be much more appropriate, he said, to appoint a committee to investigate the kerosene oil burned in the lamps rather than the burners, but in any event the owners of these burners should not have their inventions prejudged by a committee before they have had a chance to exhibit at the Fair.

After some further discussion, the whole subject was declared by the President to be out of order, and the Committee was left to dispose of the matter, and render a report when they saw fit.

Mr. NASH then presented a resolution authorizing arrangements to be made for a course of scientific lectures, similar to those delivered last year, under the auspices of the Institute, and appropriating $3,000 for the purpose.

After some discussion, the subject of the lectures was referred to the trustees with power, and the $3,000 placed at their disposal if they saw fit to use it. On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

The Latest Cuban Enterprise.

A report has been circulated to the effect that the advocates of Cuban independence are now busily engaged in fitting out a privateering expedition to harass and prey upon Spanish commerce. The only foundation for the story appears to be the fact that the somewhat notorious steamer *Hornet* left Philadelphia on Friday evening last in a very strange and sudden manner, from which it is inferred that she is intended to act as a privateer. It is claimed that the vessel was to proceed to Halifax, and subsequently to sail from that port for her ultimate destination, after she had obtained further additions to her crew. Within a day or two past one of the Spanish Consul's detectives named DAVIS visited the United States Marshal's office for the purpose of procuring warrants for the arrest of thirty men, whom he represented to be in Hoboken making ready to go to Canada to join the alleged privateer. The facts were brought to the attention of Assistant District-Attorney JACKSON; the latter, however, demanded that affidavits for violation of the Neutrality laws should first be made—a course which the detective reluctantly declined to take.

The East River Bridge.

A meeting of the East River Bridge Company was to have been held yesterday, but a quorum was not present. A meeting will be held next week, when, it is understood, the Executive Committee will be directed to negotiate for the real estate necessary for bridge purposes in New-York and Brooklyn.

The Weighmaster's Frauds—Decision in the Case of Colonel Spear and General Egan—The Former Discharged and the Latter Held for Trial.

A decision was rendered yesterday afternoon in the case of PERCY B. SPEAR and THOMAS W. EGAN, who recently received separate examinations on the charge of having prepared fraudulent pay-rolls while acting as United States Weighers. In the case of SPEAR, the Commissioner contended that the only evidence implicating the accused in the alleged frauds was that of a witness who proved himself unworthy of belief, and that he would therefore show his discharge. EGAN was subsequently held for trial in default of $500, on the ground that he had failed to produce sufficient testimony to show his innocence.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 2—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93¼ for both money and the account. American securities open quiet at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84¼; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83¼; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 83¼; United States Ten-forties, Coupon, 76¾; Erie Railway Shares, 24¼; Illinois Centrals, 94¼. Stocks easier.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens a shade firmer. Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13¼d.@13½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. ℔ cental for California White, and 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 25s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

LONDON, Sept. 2—Linseed Cakes, [illegible] ℔ ton for Thin Oblong for feeding.

[illegible] American securities quiet at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84¼; 1865, old, 83¼; 1867, 83¼; Ten-forties, 76¾; Eries, 23¾; Illinois, 94¼. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is active. Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13¼d.@13½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 47s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Bourse is flat and quiet. Rentes, 71f. 75c.

HAVRE, Sept. 2.—The market opens quiet and steady for both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Sept. 2—3 P. M.—Consols 93@93¼ for both money and the account.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2—3 P. M.—COTTON—Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13¼d.@13½d.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 25s. 3d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal; Wheat, 11s. 1d. ℔ cental for California White, and 9s. 11d.@10s. for No. 2 Red Western.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vaults has decreased £71,000 sterling since the last report.

LONDON, Sept. 2—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93@93¼ for both money and account. American Securities closed quiet. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84¼; 1865s, old, 83¼; 1867, 83¼; Ten-forties, 76¾. Stocks dull. Erie Railway Shares, 23¾; Illinois Centrals, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13¼d.@13½d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken for export and speculation.

PRODUCE—Rosin, 5s.@5s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Turpentine, 28s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Linseed Oil, £31 7s. ℔ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 28s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 2—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed active at 88¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Sept. 2—Evening.—The Bourse closed steady. Rentes 71f. 75c.

HAVRE, Sept. 2—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and steady both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Sept. 2.—Petroleum is firm; Refined, 55¼f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—FLOUR advancing; sales of Spring Extras at $5 50@$6 37. WHEAT firmer and higher; sales of No. 2 at $1 20@$1 20¼; in the afternoon No. 2 sold at $1 22, seller September. CORN firm, buoyant and higher; No. 2, 89c.; in the afternoon No. 2 sold at 88c., seller September. OATS quiet and steady at 42¼c.@44c., seller, and 44½c.@45c., buyer this month, for No. 2. RYE active; No. 2, 94½c. BARLEY quiet and steady; No. 2, $1 22, seller this month. HIGHWINES dull at $1 10. PROVISIONS dull for all descriptions except Dry-salted SHOULDERS, which are in good demand; sales 140,000 lbs. at 13½c.; stock here estimated at 1,000,000 lbs. PORK nominally $32 50. LARD, 18½c.@18¾c. CATTLE active at $5 25@$6 50 for good to extra Cows; $8 for prime to extra Beeves. LIVE HOGS steady and fairly active for best; sales at $8 50@$9 50 for common; $9 40@$9 85 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 174,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats, 4,200 bushels Rye, 1,800 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat, 185,000 bushels Corn, 63,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Rye, 2,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Sept. 2.—RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 110,000 bushels; Flour, 3,300 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 200,000 bushels; Corn, 144,000 bushels; Oats, 42,000 bushels. FREIGHTS better; Wheat 15¼c. Corn 13¼c. Oats 8¼c. to New-York, asking ½c. advance. FLOUR inactive; retail trade only. WHEAT—Winter excited and active; sales 160,000 bushels, namely: 45,000 bushels Red or Amber No. 1 Toledo at $1 42@$1 47; 15,000 bushels Red Illinois at $1 43; 14,000 bushels Illinois per sample at $1 43; 7,000 bushels do. at $1 37; 15,000 bushels No. 1 Red Toledo at $1 46; also 7,000 bushels Chicago Spring, per sample, at $1 33, and 7,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 43, closing firm, asking higher rates. CORN steady and in moderate inquiry; sales 16,000 bushels Western, per sample, at 96c.; 26,000 bushels do. at 92c.; 12,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 96c.; 3,000 bushels choice do. at $1, and many car lots at 95c.@98c., according to condition. OATS quiet and firm; sales 4,000 bushels New at 52c.; 11,000 do. at 58c.; small lots Old at 50c. RYE nominal at $1 17. PORK steady at $34 for heavy. LARD steady at 19½c. HIGHWINES nominal.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON nominally 32c. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $4 37@$4 75; Extra, $5 25@$5 40; Double Extra, $5 75@$6; Treble Extra, $6 25@$6 75; Choice to Fancy Family, $7@$9 25. WHEAT firm; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 15@$1 16; No. 1 Red, $1 20@$1 25; Choice, $1 30@$1 40; No. 2 White, $1 25@$1 28; No. 1 White, $1 30. CORN dull. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE dull at 85c.@87c. WHISKY, $1 14@$1 14½. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $34@$34 50. BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.@15½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¾c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c.@19½c. LARD dull at 18½c.@19¼c. for Steam to Choice. LIVE HOGS steady and unchanged. CATTLE steady at $2@$6 50 for inferior to choice. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 3,300 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Sept. 2.—FLOUR in active demand and market steady; sales 2,500 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75@$8 for White; $8 25@$8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales 7,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 40@$1 45; 2,010 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 75; 1,200 bushels White Wabash at $1 57. CORN is selling in car lots at $1 05@$1 10. CORNMEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28@$30 ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 10c., Corn 9c., to New-York; Lumber $4@$4 25 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—46,700 bushels Wheat, 369,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—38,800 bushels Wheat, 1,216,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—FLOUR firm; Family, $6 25. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; Red, $1 25@$1 30. CORN dull at $1. OATS steady at 50c.@55c. RYE firm at $1. BARLEY salable at $1 50@$1 60 for Fall. TOBACCO in good demand, with an upward tendency; sales, 131 hhds. at $7@$25. WHISKY unsettled; offered at $1 12. PORK dull at $33@$33 25. BACON—Shoulders wanted at 15c.; held at 15¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, loose, 125,000 lbs. sold at 13¼c. LARD neglected; sales at 19½c. Sugar-cured HAMS firm and scarce at 24c. EXCHANGE steady.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Cotton steady and unchanged. FLOUR steady; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 50@$7 50; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$7; Ohio do., $7@$7 75. WHEAT active and advanced 5c.; Red, $1 47@$1 55; White, $1 55. RYE steady, $1 12. CORN in fair demand; Yellow, $1 17@$1 19; Mixed Western, $1 14@$1 17. OATS, 50c.@56c. for New, 61c.@65c. for Old. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. PETROLEUM—Crude unchanged; Refined, 31½c. WHISKY dull at $1 25.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—FLOUR active; Superfine, $5@$5 25. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 15; White, $1 25. CORN firm; in bulk, 90c.@92½c. OATS firm; in bulk, 45c.@50c. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $32@$33. BACON—Shoulders, 16c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19¼c.@19½c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c. LARD, 20¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 22½c.; Extra Sugar-cured, 23¼c. WHISKY—Raw, $1 12¼@$1 15.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—WHEAT—Less doing; market rather heavy; sales, 350 bushels White Genesee, in bags, at $1 70, and a small lot of Seed Amber State at $1 52. RYE dull; new State nominally, $1 20. CORN entirely neglected, but held firmly. OATS unchanged; sales, 800 bushels, in lots, at 68c. for new State; 68½c. for old Western.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—COTTON dull; sales 199 bales; Middlings, 32c.; receipts, 15 bales. OATS, 64c.@65c. BRAN, $1. HAY, $26 50. BACON lower; Shoulders, 16½c.; Clear Rib, 19¼c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. WHISKY dull at $1 25@$1 27½. Other articles unchanged. GOLD, 133½. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 145¾; New-York Sight, par@¼ premium.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2.—FLOUR firmer and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 22 for No. 1. OATS dull at 44c. for No. 2. CORN firm at 87c. for No. 2. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—29,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Sept. 2.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advancing; No. 1 Red, $1 41; No. 2 Red, $1 38. CORN unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE dull; No. 2, 90c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 4,800 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Oats.

DETROIT, Sept. 2.—FLOUR steady; Choice, $7@$8. WHEAT—White advanced 3c.@5c. Amber advanced 1c.; Extra White, $1 62; No. 1 White, $1 52@$1 46; Regular, $1 34; Amber, $1 37. CORN, 95c.@98c. OATS, 50c.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 2.—COTTON firm; Middling, 33c.; Low Middling, 32c.; receipts, 1 bale; exports, 3 bales. CORN, 90c.@93c. OATS, 65c. WHEAT, $1 10@$1 20. BACON steady; Sides, 20c.; Shoulders, 15½c.@16¼c.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 2.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing doing for want of stock; 39½c. offered but refused. ROSIN steady at $1 60@$6. Crude TURPENTINE, $1 15@$2 75; slight decline. TAR unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 2.—COTTON firm and in good demand at unchanged prices; sales, 108 bales; receipts, 544 bales; exports, 398 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.—COTTON firmer; demand more than the supply; sales, 26 bales; Middlings, 32½c.@33c.; receipts, 124 bales.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 2.—COTTON active and firm; sales, 74 bales; Middlings, 31½c.@32c.; receipts, 66 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 2.—COTTON closed firm; sales 130 bales; receipts, 21 bales; Low Middling, 29¼c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged; no transactions. LEGAL-TENDERS, 74¼.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 2.—WHEAT active. CORN, $1 for No. 1. RYE, $1 for No. 1; 90c.@95c. for No. 2.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 110; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 29¾; Reading Railroad, 46 9-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¼; Gold, 133¼.

[Advertisement.]

OUT.—KNOX's Fall style of gents' hats, No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 2.—*In steamship Tarifa, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Tuel and child, Jno. Whitworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. Irving, Thos. Gillespie, Joseph Levi, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Galway, Wm. Briggs, Miss Rosa Stopp, Miss Daley and sister, Rev. M. O'Farrell, M. B. Doolittle, Mrs. A. Patterson, J. B. Smythe, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Linsee and child.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 2.—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg*—Consul G. F. Kettel, wife and family, L. Frediander, S. Marquardt, Dr. E. Muller, Edward and Mary Schinkel, Dr. S. Ward, Babette Steumler and son, Professor C. Herman and wife, Barbe Mangold, Matthew and Frits Freese, Babette Prandner, Joseph Meyer, Babette Arnold, Nicolas Nielsen, Gustav Stock, Burkhardt Fischer, Ignatz Endres, with wife and son, Marie Olis and son, Marie Rang, Barbe Bel[illegible], [illegible] Otto Nelson, R. Hansen, Paulo Schubert and daughter, Jacob Bretzer, Michaelis Gutsmon, Dora Book and 3 children, Lin and Hulde Schulz, Adolphine [illegible] [illegible] A. Baron, Wm. Fearings, wife and son, Amalie Krug, Lina Krug, Carl Weber and wife, Dora Brandes, Mary Sneed, Frederick Blumberg and daughter, Aug. Christen and wife, Henny Rich, Abr. Kahn, George Mutsig and wife, Fr. Wecker, Catharine Fischer and 2 children, J. H. Stoffregen, Franz H. Miller, Jacob Steffen, Paul Christensen, Leopold Popper, Bertha Nothing, Anna Dietrich, Marie Cornelius and son, S. W. and Edw. Hanauer, John Weber, Jacob Voss, Elise Rosenbaum, Louis Kotkerits, Lina Lowenberg, A. F. Schwenkert, wife and child, Joh. Thede, wife and 2 children, Marie Pohlmann, Bertha Braun, Martha Anderson, Caroline Negendanck, Peter Dunmann, Joachim Haak, Phil. Kleinhaus, Gustav Towe, Wm. Franke, Heinrich Rathje, Wm. Lembcke, Moritz Reinbacher, Peter Wesolich, Chr. Prohl, Julius Muller, Babet Nichols, Aug. Proll, Christe Iske, August Florke, Anna Fromme, Friederick Hessert, Carl Kalmann, John Schwein and wife, Catharine Schwein, Louise Podlech, Julius Brunner, Bernhardt Gaehl, Marie Hum, and 2 children, George Bamberger, Magdaline Braun, John Classen, Louise Kirchner, Emilie Meyer, Minna Meyer, Michaelis Peiser, Hugo Becks, Agnes Kohn, Bernhardt Niedick, Adolph Obers, Caroline Simon and son, Nanny Bitter, Iula Bloch, Paule Wimmer, Louise Schmidt and child, Elise Giesen, Leonid Breidenstein, Dina Ottenberg, Verena Frei, M. Kramer, Jacob Hoffmann and wife, Isaac Levy and son, M. Vix, Ph. Orth, Hartmann Weyers, J. Schumacher, C. Schumacher, wife and son, Elise Meyer, Jacob Pick, Bernh. Wendt, Louise Eckstein, Amalie Schneider, Dora Sternberg, Therese Michaelis, Jula. Hosel, wife and son, Theresia Barthel, Pauline Baschewitz, Marie Bergmann, Friedke, and Wm. Krafft, Heinr. Schneider, Fritz Cornelius, Justine Zeller and 3 children, Chr. Deist and wife, Ad. Scheyer, Jacob Fluck, Marg. Fluck and 2 children, P. Boll, Amalie Schultz, Bertha Arendt, Amalie Gall, Elise Neyer, Minna Katz, Lena Lauer, Carl Dewitz, Pauline Sieder, Louis Jarecki, Catharine Tietz, Joachim and Sophie Jagor, Carl Plank and wife, Carl Strauss, Frederick Barfknecht, wife and son, Siegfr. Moral, Emilie Stein, Samuel Cohn and wife, Paul Barsch and daughter, Carl Jaterbock, wife and 3 children, Frederick Valowsky, wife and son, John Schorner, J. H. M. Fisher, Otto Dill, Carl Haas, John and Kunigunde Siegler, Hanna Cossin, Magda. Hartmann, Hein. Lorenz, Wilh. Ariston and wife, Justina Aristen, Robt. Sprengel and wife, Carl Wagner, Pincus Lewyson and 3 children, Mathis Weyerer and mother, Wm. Ukely, wife and 2 children, John H. Ahlmann, wife and 2 children, Maria Wolf and son, Anna Buchholz, Ludw. Kohler, Christe. Rosbach, Gustav. Darsow, Carl Schupp, wife and daughter, Aug. Mewe and wife, Aug. Brehmer, wife and 4 children, Wm. Malnke and 4 children, Jula. Giese, Ad. Arnstein, Joha. Hansen, Joha. Benze, Herrm. Schott, Carl Zillmer, wife and 7 children, Helene Stoffels and son, Mathis Ehleny, Juliane Michaelis, Marie Kruger and child, Sara Schmidt, Mich. Putzel, Joh. Kreutzberg, wife and 3 children, Aug. Kiebler, wife and 3 children, Bel Reimers, Joh. Wiegrefe, C. H. Wiegrefe, Gottfr. Korsten, wife and child, Albt. Fischer, Dora Geick.

SEPT. 2.—*In steamship Rhein, from Bremen*—Henry Meyer and family, Mrs. Sophie Hoeskings and family, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Kimme, Edward Payken, Amandus Reinke, C. A. Hoeskings and family, Louis Morgenthau and family, John Gottschalk, H. T. Ferguson, T. E. Graybill, Fred. Biesenstein, Fr. Willmanns, Gottl. Burghard, Louis Buchl, Chr. Kersten, Wm. Seeger, Alex. Bachmann, J. Heins and family, Mrs. and Mr. George Herzog, Mrs. and Mr. Henry Inbusch, Emanuel Bamberger, R. Singer and family, Josephus Emanuel and family, Mrs. Jane Wiese and daughter, John J. Schulte, Miss Mary Schuber, Arends Steenken, Adam Hohler, Christ. Hilker and family, A. C. Raetle, Bernard Zwinger and family, Daniel and John Meyers, brothers; John Vehslage and family, F. W. Reimer, John Kress and family, Mark Gutmann and family, Miss Eva Frees, Miss Eva Grunfelder, Edward Hoffmann, Wm. H. Wahl, Louis Lang, Henry Krey, Aug. Feichmann, Bernard Landau, Max Luhrmann, Herm. Cohn, Chas. Kamme, Johannes Keutgen, John Klinger, John Meteson, William Galoupean and family, Sir John Holland, Sir Henry Holland, J. A. Archer, J. N. Blumm, Herm. Hahn, Adam Seppel, William Green, Peter Wiegand and family, Hanke Vallen, Mrs. Caroline Bauprecht, Christoph Lorcher and family, Johannes Franz, Tobias Rapp, John Bame, B. T. Gutmann and family, Albert Singer and family, Frederick Ludwig and family, Otto Melsner and family, Emil Dillmann, Peter Schaffner, John Webber, William Jones, Francis Ray, Charles Brooks and family, Fr. Rossbach and family, Sigismund Fischer, Mrs. Napp and family, Henry Kuhner, Mrs. Anna Buschbaugh and family, Adolphus Hausing, Mrs. Anna Dreyer and family, Theo. Gotze, Miss Anne Buchner, Edward Ernst, William Kuster, Michael Roberts, Charles Schreiber, Charles Bierbauer, Charles Hermann, Adolphus Blacke and family, Wm. Harrelston, Miss Mary Treta, Max Babber, Miss Mary Schierwagen, Casper Hohmann, Miss Emma Hirsch, Fr. Heller, Richard Heinemann, Herm. Tossing, Miss Augusta Fresse, Conrad Siebert, Henry Selvy, William Mills, James Roberts, Henry Wagner, John Henry Bruns and family, Christ. Spatheift. First cabin passengers, 200; steerage passengers, 488.

SEPT. 2.—*In steamship Celia, from London*—Jane Hooper, Thos. Hunter, John A. Slipper, Gilbert G. Kennedy, Erie McKay, Jas. McCabe, Francis Fendrik, Susan Fendrik, Lillian Fendrik, Susan Fendrik, Emily Blume, Peter M. Parral, John G. Moll, A. Harvey, W. Harvey, Geo. Collins, S. Ashby, Elizabeth Ashby, Mary Ashby, Mr. Leach and wife, C. M. Dickinson, Mr. Zarvona, F. Donamore, W. Reele, Mary Bridgman, Alice Butler, John Wallice and wife, Thos. Hall, Mrs. Hoffman, Roger Hitchins, Ellen Hitchins, John Hitchins, Edwin Potter, wife and 2 children, Geo. Johnson, John Pead, Frank Hardley, Henry Hugo, Jos. Fonlon, Mathl. Sterver, Ellen McKay, Mary Murray, Alfred Read, wife and 3 children, Martha Erskine, Emma Inchan, Mrs. Henia, A. Feitel, Calvin Pearson.

SEPT. 2.—*In steamship Alaska, from Aspinwall*—Geo. Seymour and wife, Mrs. J. Y. Wilson, John Caruthers, wife and 2 infants, Miss Maria E. Miller, Mrs. V. A. Terry and 3 children, Mrs. Mary Sheppard, Mrs. Mary Jacobsen and boy, Pedro Sosa, German Villarasa, Edward Sanches, Mrs. Sawyer and 2 children, Ann Tracy, Mrs. Tullage and 2 children, Trance Armero, J. L. Starr, Wm. C. Tinsler, F. J. Cemeros, Ambrose Valientic, O. S. Smith, wife and 3 children, E. R. Denby, Ignacio Del ade, B. M. Cripps, Wm. King, W. H. Yamel, James Riley, Basile Antics, Mr. Fleming and wife, Jasie Rosenfield, J. B. Hill, W. H. Clily, Captain Leavitt, Captain W. H. Vinal, Mrs. J. H. Taipa and infant, Mrs. Voucher, Jno. M. Wooley, Mrs. S. A. Wiley and daughter, D. Stewart and wife, Mrs. Mary C. Archer, Alex. McKenzie, Isadore Satrill, C. Merry, D. Contri, Jas. Chater, wife and 2 daughters, Louis Bark, wife and infant, S. Sweetland, W. B. Boyd—and 125 in the steerage.

In steamship Ariadne, from Galveston—Mrs. Prahl and 2 children, Miss Fanny A. Johnson, Mrs. Friend, Mrs. Gilbert, A. Walker, Louis Baurgeers, Mr. Story, H. Jones, Matthew Armstrong, John Lester, Geo. Potter, Thos. Giles, Richard Giles.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 2—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Portland	N.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Boston	N.	Clear	[illegible]
New-York	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Philadelphia	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Washington	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	N.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Richmond	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Oswego	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Buffalo	E.	Clear	[illegible]
Pittsburg	—	Clear	[illegible]
Chicago	E.	Clear	[illegible]
Mobile	N.	Clear	[illegible]
New-Orleans	N. E.	Showery	[illegible]
Key West	S. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Havana	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Savannah	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 28 | Sun sets...... 6 29 | Moon rises. 3 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 21 | Gov. Island. 6 10 | Hell Gate.. 7 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Albemarle, Alexander, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia; Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Deutschland, (N. G.,) Neynaber, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Missouri, Palmer, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; E. Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; W. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., James Hand; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Astronomer, (Br.,) Jeffry, Liverpool, Arkell & Tufts.

Barks Chile, (Br.,) Byrnes, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; L. A. Nickels, Edwards, Marseilles, Haffer, Tool & Co.; Harrison Gregory, Gregory, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Unione, (Ital.,) Cavassa, Cork for order, J. P. Phillips & Son; Lauiti, (Ital.,) Jacctrini, Bristol, J. P. Phillips & Sons.

Brigs Flor del Mar, (Br.,) Pellis, Windsor, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Fannie Butler, Bartlett, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Emily Fisher, Clark, Norfolk, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners N. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; Dresden, Smith, Shulee, Snow & Richardson.

Arrived.

Steamship Celia, (Br.,) Gleadell, London Aug. 14, and Havre 17th, with mdse. and 512 passengers to Howland and Aspinwall. Aug. 18, lat. 49 53, lon. 10 56, passed British screw frigate Malacca, steering N. E.; 24th, lat. 47 27, lon. 40 58, passed Cunard steamer bound E.; 28th, lat. 45 50, lon. 54 45, passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 45 22, lon. 55 22, passed bark Berbice, (Norw.,) bound W.; 29th, lat. 44 25, lon. 57 53, passed steamship Fulton, hence for Copenhagen; 30th, lat. 42 43, lon. 61 30, passed steamship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool; Sept. 1, 40 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamships Cuba and Manhattan, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen Aug. 21, and Southampton 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Aug. 26, lat. 47 55, lon. 43 30, passed Hammonia, hence for Hamburg; 31st, lat. 43 41, lon. 67 33, passed ship Mayflower, (Br.,) from Newcastle, Eng., for Portland; Sept. 1, lat. 42 07, lon. 65 13, passed bark A. B. Wyman, from Shields for Boston; 2d, 7:30 A. M., 100 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Cuba, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Saxonia, (N. G.,) Meyer, Hamburg Aug. 18, and Havre 21st, with mdse. and 794 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. No date, lat. 49 45, lon. 15 25, passed ship Hardwick, (Br.,) bound E.; no date, lat. 44 20, lon. 54 14, passed ship Rhoda, (Br.,) bound W.

Steamship Halley, (Br.,) Lockey, Buenos Ayres July 25, and Rio Janeiro Aug. 5, with coffee and 20 passengers to Busk & Jevons.

Steamship Tripoli, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool Aug. 12, and Queenstown 13th, via Boston Sept. 1, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Ariadne, Eldridge, Galveston Aug. 20, [illegible] Key West 29th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Touched at Key West for coal.

Bark Lord Baltimore, (of Bermuda,) Langrave, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Dabney, Morgan & Co.—vessel to Pendergrast Bros. & Co. Crossed the equator Aug. 5, in lon. 34 30, and since had light winds and calms, except for the last 3 ds., when we have had strong N. winds.

Bark Gazelle, Shaw, of and from Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphrey & Co.

Brig Maria, (N. G.,) Grunwaldt, Newcastle, Eng., 52 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had [illegible] gales the entire passage; lost and split sails.

Brig Mary & Amelia, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Dow, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to N. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Henry, Perkins, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Brig Eureka, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Densmore, Pictou, N. S., 15 ds., with 450 tons coal to J. F. Whitney & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Amanda Jane, for New-York.

Schr. Wentworth, Hunter, of and from Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with 170 tons plaster to Crandall, Umphrey & Co.

Schr. Francis Arthemus, (of Machias,) Mitchell, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with 250 spruce poles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, (of New-London,) Holt, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber and lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. J. H. Burnett, Crowley, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Mary E. Bronix, Berry, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Sarah, Clapp, Eastport, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Brown, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Maria Wheeler, Wilson, South Amboy, for Stonington.

Schr. Port Royal, Shropshire, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah Selsey, McQueen, New-Brunswick, for Providence.

Schr. Clara Norton, Sanders, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. Ontario, Barber, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Carwell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. & B. Small, Gates, Shulee, N. S., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Bucco, Chalmers, of and from St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with spars to P. Sanford.

Schr. Mary E. Pearson, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to Whitlock & Bro.

Schr. Sampler, Brown, Sand River, N. S., 15 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. R. H. Atwood, Griffin, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jos. B. Potts, Robbins, New-Haven, for Eastport.

Schr. Express, Wilson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. S. W. Brown, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Mary Susan, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Blake, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Starlight, Blatchford, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. R. G. Sawyer, Heath, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. E. M. Partridge, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. American Eagle, McFarland, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sunbeam, Kelly, Trenton, for Salem.

Schr. Kate, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. E. H. Williams, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Asa F. Ames, Frank, Providence.

Schr. Lodauska, Pease, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. Julia Ann, Shaw, South Amboy, for Camden.

Schr. Angeline, Hicks, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Rondout, for Wareham.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Providence.

Schr. R. D. Pitts, Vail, Riverhead.

Schr. A. W. Sandford, Hawkins, Pawtucket.

Schr. Cabinet, Cook, New-Haven.

Schr. Justice, Briggs, Newport.

Schr. Laurel, Halleck, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Lady Adams, Everett, Bridgeport.

Schr. Martha P. King, Rockwell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Niagara, Norton, Bridgeport.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Geo. F. Tripp, Davis, Nantucket.

Schr. California, Hale, New-Haven.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Geo. W. Baldwin, Baker, New-London.

Schr. Norma, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. E. Kenyon, Metcalf, Hartford.

Schr. [illegible], Somerset.

Schr. [illegible] Caldwell, Norwich, for Eastport.

Schr. Emily Hillard, Brown, Newport.

Schr. Annie V. Bergen, Bunce, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Pavilion, Parker, Frankfort.

Schr. Sinbad, Avery, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. E. H. Nash, Nash, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. John Walker, Davis, Newport.

Canal-boat Coral, Sheldon, Ottawa 15 ds., with lumber to Cross & Austin.

Canal-boat H. O. Clements, Kerins, Ottawa 15 ds., with lumber to Cross & Austin.

Canal-boat S. J. Smith, Smith, Ottawa 15 ds., with lumber to Pendergast Bros.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Deutschland, for Bremen; Missouri, for Havana; Minnetonka, for Charleston; W. P. Clyde, for Wilmington; Albemarle, for Richmond.

Below.

Brig Leo, (Br.,) from ——.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; ship Pharos, from Liverpool; barks Bidwell, from Cadiz; Newcastle, from Liverpool; Julia, from Port-au-Prince; A. C. Small, from Cienfuegos; brigs N. Stowers, from Baltimore; M. E. Pennell, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 2.—Arr. bark R. G. W. Dodge, Philadelphia; schrs. Nancy Smith and M. Richards, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 2.—Passed out—Bark Templar, for Rio; brigs James, Demerara; Alfred, River Platte; Mary E. Ladd and Harry, West Indies; bark Nyborg, Rio; brig Wardale, Trinidad.

In the Roads—Brig Lancashire, Richmond for Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 31, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Ganges, Providence for Ellsworth; Milford, Boston for Fortress Monroe; Nellie Belle, New-York for Portland; Velma, South Amboy for Boston; L. O. Foster, from New-York.

Sld. brig Two Brothers; schrs. Sea Breeze, S. E. Woodbury, Sandalphon, and Surprise; steamtug Wm. Stroud, for Boston.

P. M.—Arr. brig Henry Perkins, Richmond, Me., for New-York; whaling schr. Wm. A. Grozier, of Provincetown, North Atlantic Ocean, with 175 bbls sperm oil, and 220 do. black fish on board, 440 sperm, and 225 black fish, all told.

Also arr., schrs. Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Cienfuegos 11th inst., for Boston; L. & A. Babcock, and Cora Etta, Philadelphia for Boston; Clara Davidson, do. for Lynn; Angeline Van Clief, do. for Truro; A. M. Aldridge, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; H. P. Cushing, Providence for Bangor; Colonel Jones, do. for Calais.

Whaling schr. B. F. Sparks, before reported ashore on Gay Head, was taken off this morning by the schr. M. E. Sheppard, (of Provincetown,) and both arrived at this port this afternoon. The B. F. S. is leaking about 300 strokes an hour.

Sld. schrs. Eleanor Jane, (Br.,) for Newport for orders, and Light Boat.

Sept. 1, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Viola and Dauntless, Philadelphia for Boston; Samuel Fish, Georgetown for do.; Albert, Elizabethport for E. Weymouth; Eliza A. Anderson, Hartford for Bangor; Harbinger, Providence for do.; Sedona, Philadelphia for Newburyport; H. M. Mayo, South Kingston for Calais.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 2.—Arr. steamship Rapidan, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—Arr. Prima Donna and St. Charles, from New-York; Kildoran, from Glasgow; Alpine, from Shields.

Sld. M. A. Dixon and Berrowdale, for Liverpool.

2d.—Arr. Oracle, from Androssan, via Lanlaah; Bombay, from Newcastle, N. S. W.

Cld. Catherstone, for Queenstown, with 13,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. Lookout, for Liverpool, with 28,000 sacks of wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 2.—Sld. steamship Empire, for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, Aug. 19.—Arr. bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York; steamer Alaska, Gray, New-York; 24th, schr. Annie A. Rich, French, Boston.

Cld. Aug. 14, bark American Eagle, Lindsley, New-York; 17th, schr. N. & D. Scudder, Howes, New-York via St. Andrea, &c.; 25th, steamer Alaska, Gray, New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 2.—The Inman steamship City of Boston, from New-York Aug. 25, arrived at this port at 2 A. M. to-day.

The steamship Aleppo, from New-York, arrived at this port at 6 A. M. to-day.

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WINTER CLOTHING
AT
WHOLESALE
AT ABOUT
HALF THE ORIGINAL COST.
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CHERRY PECTORAL
TROCHES,
FOR COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT,
AND BRONCHITIS.
NONE BETTER,
NONE AS GOOD
NONE SO PLEASANT,
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